The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9892 第九千八百九十二號 光緒十五年九月初四日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1889. 禮拜六 香港英九月二十八號 PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 27, FLINTSHIRE, British str., 1,780, W. Dwyer, Shanghai and Foochow 25th September, General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

September 27, ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, Manila 24th Sept., General.—RUSSELL & Co.

September 27, JOHANN, German steamer, 427, Binge, Haiphong and Hoihow 21st September, General.—WIELER & Co.

September 27, INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, P. Mossmann, Saigon 21st September, Rice.—WIELER & Co.

September 27, CHOYSANG, British str., 1,194, Sawer, Whampoa 27th September, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

September 27, NINGPO, German steamer, 762, R. Kohler, Shanghai 24th September, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. 27TH SEPTEMBER.

Flintshire, British str., for Cochin.
Port Augusta, British str., for Amoy.
Woosung, British str., for Swatow.
Ajax, British str., for Shanghai.
Gluckeburg, German str., for Amoy.
Augusta, German bark, for Shanghai

DEPARTURES.

September 27, ANCONA, British str., for Yokohama.
September 27, COLLINGHAM, British str., for Yokohama.
September 27, PERA CHULA CHOM KLAO, Brit. str., for Bangkok.
September 27, AMOY, German str., for Shanghai.
September 27, PORT AUGUSTA, British str., for Vancouver.
September 27, WOOSUNG, Brit. str., for Swatow.
September 27, GLUCKSBURG, German str., for Amoy.
September 27, IRENE, Amr. bg., for Valparaiso.
September 27, HAYDN BROWN, Amr. bark, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Zafiro*, str., from Manila.—Mr. Sohm.
Per *Ingraban*, str., from Saigon.—60 Chinese.
Per *Johann*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—29 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Migshaw, Wass, and Giller, and 65 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Port Augusta*, str., for Vancouver.—Mr. E. Ermatinger. For Pacific Coast Ports.—65 Chinese.
Per *Ancona*, str., for Yokohama.—Messrs. Dodd, Henry, Otto, Craft, Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Ross and children.
Per *Chingtu*, str., for Port Darwin.—Mr. J. W. Hartley, and 17 Chinese. For Sydney.—Mrs. Hunter, and Mr. J. Orkney. For Melbourne.—Mr. F. Stainfield.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Flintshire*, from Foochow 25th September, reports had moderate winds and heavy rain.

The German steamer *Ningpo*, from Shanghai 24th September, reports had light easterly wind and fine weather.

The British steamer *Zafiro*, from Manila 24th September, reports had strong southerly winds with high sea and much rain.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.
18, Choy Sang, British str., from Hongkong.
18, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
11, Kung-pai, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
18, Yoritomo Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
18, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.
18, Porpoise, British cruiser, from Chefoo.
18, Claymore, British str., from Glasgow.
18, Port Augusta, British str., from Kobe.
19, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
19, Yehsin, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
19, Hae-chang, Chinese str., from Wenchow.
19, Cass, Chinese str., from Kelung.
19, Ngankin, British str., from Hankow.
19, Sual, British str., from Hankow.
19, Poo-chi, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
19, Tsukushi Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.

September— DEPARTURES.
18, Amoy, German str., for Hongkong.
18, Hae-shin, Chinese str., for Foochow.
18, Pekin, British str., for Hankow.
18, Wha-on, German str., for Hankow.
18, Taku, British str., for Chefoo.
18, Yiksang, British str., for Chefoo.
18, Chefoo, British str., for Newchwang.
18, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.
18, Wismar, German str., for Nagasaki.
18, Yetchiu-maru, Jap. str., for Kobe
19, McBeth, British str., for Nagasaki.
19, Feima, British str., for Chinkiang.
19, Yuen Wo, British str., for Hankow.
19, Alwine Seyd, German str., for Tamsui.
19, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
19, Kung-pai, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
19, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

August 25, Amr. bark H. G. Johnson, Colby, May 16, from New York for Batavia.
30, Russian ship Rhea, Lundgvist, August 5, from Iloilo for Delaware, Breakwater.
30, British str. Queen Elizabeth, Jack, Aug. 28, from Samarang for Port Said.
30, Ned. str. Koningin Emma, Soomer, July 20, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
31, Amr. ship Patrician, Kenney, July 19, from Manila for New York.
31, British ship Scottish Isles, Nixon, July 28, from Iloilo for New York.
31, Ned. str. Prins van Oranje, Van der Woude, August 31, from Batavia for Amsterdam.
September 1, Amr. ship James Nesmith, Jackson, May 13, from New York for Yokohama.
1, Ned. bark Concordia, Swart, May 22, from New York for Batavia.
1, British ship J. V. Troop, Fritz, May 11, from Philadelphia for Nagasaki.
1, Amr. ship W. H. Lincoln, Daly, May 8, from New York for Yokohama.
1, Amr. ship Governor Goodwin, Pray, June 9, from New York for Shanghai.
2, German bark Werner, Handorff, Aug. 10, from Singapore for Liverpool.
2, Amr. bark Enos Soule, Soule, May 15, from New York for Yokohama.
2, German bark Fulda, Bohlmann, May 23, from Cardiff for Singapore.
2, Amr. ship Annie M. Small, Bailey, August 28, from Sourabaya for Point de Galle.
3, British ship Wynnstay, McBryde, Aug. 7, from Iloilo for New York.
3, Nor. str. Harald Haarfager, Nilsen, from Batoum for Batavia.
6, Amr. ship Southern Cross, Bailey, July 26, from Hongkong for New York.
7, British b'tine Penpont, Graham, Aug. 28, from Freemantle, W.A., for Hongkong.
7, Ned. str. Batavia, De Gruyter, Sept. 7, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
7, British str. Kentigern, Alexander, Sept. 6, from Samarang for Port Said.
7, British str. Amaranth, Saunders, from Port Natal for Batavia.
8, Ned. str. Zuid-Holland, Otto, July 27, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
8, British ship Lancing, Persson, July 29, from Newcastle, N.S.W., for Singapore.
9, Amr. bark Penobscot, McCaulder, June 1, from New York for Singapore.
10, British bark Hamburg, Coldwell, Aug. 2, from Manila for New York.
10, British ship Matterhorn, Williams, July 30, from Saigon for Falmouth.

INTIMATIONS.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST, OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

£1,000 STG. payable at death, would cost at the rate of:—

£ 6 18 0 per quarter (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life
or £ 9 11 6 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years;*
or £11 4 6 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years;*
or £13 0 0 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

*AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance: after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., £250, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

The same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) £8.15.0, (b) £11.5.0, (c) £13.2.4, (d) £27.0.8 per quarter.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay, the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong.
890—47

W. BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED
Brassey's Naval Annual, 1889.
Boosey's Royal Operas.
The Verdi Album.
Operatic Album.
Badminton Library — Shooting, Fishing, Hunting, Cricket, Cycling, Racing, Driving, Athletics and Football.
Hick's Yachts, Boats, and Canoes.
The "Sun" perfect Fountain Penholder.
Travelling Chess Boards and Men.
New Iron Back Trichord Pianos, by Monington & Weston, Broadwood, and Collard & Collard.
New Tennis Bats; "The Champion," "The Demon."
Ayres' Champion Tennis Balls.
Fine Selection of Photo Albums, Frames and Screens.
Dressing C[illegible] Writing Cases, Blotters.
Quantity [illegible] Cheap Literature.
[illegible]LTER W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
21

L[illegible] CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED SPORTING GUNS.
Eley's Green, Blue, & Brown CARTRIDGE CASES.
Felt, Cloth and Grease-proof WADS.
Cylindrical Wire CARTRIDGES.
Chilled & Common SHOT.
CAPS for C. F. & P.-F. CASES.
Pigou & Wilks' "Alliance" GUNPOWDER.
Recapping and Re-loading MACHINES.
Ramming & Turning MACHINES.
Powder and Shot MEASURES.
CARTRIDGE BELTS & BAGS.
GUN CLEANERS, WHISTLES.
DOG WHIPS, LEADERS, & COUPLES.
SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS, HATS, &c.
and
SPORTSMEN'S SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1889. [22

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Wedding Number of the Graphic.
Wedding Number of Illustrated London News.
Summer Number of the Graphic.
A Splendid assortment of choicely bound Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns A. & M., Portuguese Prayer Books, Christian Years, Thomas A. Kempis, The Poets, and Standard Works.
Brassey's Naval Annual.
All England Series:—Golf, Lawn Tennis, Rowing and Sculling, 40 cents each.
Infantry Drill Book, 1889.
Chamberlain's Colloquial Japanese.
Stedman's Chinese and English Phrase Book.
The Ballet, representing The Months, a series of beautiful figures, carbon prints on Opal, in Ivory and Plush frames.
"Squeezer" Playing Cards.
Vegetable Ivory Poker Chips.
FRESH CIGARETTES.
(Just landed in splendid condition.)
Sweet Caporals.
Kinney's Straight Cuts.
Richmond Straight Cuts.
Allen & Ginter's Virginia Brights.
Little Beauties.
Kinney's Special Full Dress Straight Cuts.
Manila Cigarettes—Senoritas—Well Seasoned, 200 in box for $1.50.
KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.
[20

THE
HALL & HOLTZ
CO-OPERATIVE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

1889. AUTUMN 1889.
NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL SHOW — SHOW SPECIAL

NOVELTIES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE Co., LD.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [23

BANKS AND LAND CO'S.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
W. H. FORBES, Esq.—Chairman.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. 19

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [10

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .... £2,000,000.
PAID UP .... £ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office........40, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
West End Office, 25, COCKSPUR STREET.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.
For the convenience of those returning to Europe, an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank, for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused, or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.
Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [11

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $5,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman } Managing
„ C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman } Directors.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Money advanced on Mortgage on Land or Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to Land, &c., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [609

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. IN LIQUIDATION.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

CONSTITUENTS of the above Bank are requested to send in their PASS BOOKS to be written up, and either to withdraw their balances, or to transfer them to the Local Agency of the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Holders of FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS may have them exchanged for Receipts of the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS for like amounts, plus the interest accrued on the date of the Exchange.
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1889. [2020

THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE
is the Dry Elite quality of
BINET FILS ET CIE., REIMS.
SHIPPED BY
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
to their China and India Agencies.

N.B.—Connoisseurs of Champagne should compare this superior wine with any of the best qualities of other Shippers. Price, $24 per dozen Case.
[1666

BANK.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

CAPITAL, fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000, in 80,000 Shares of fcs. 500, of which 250 per Share has been paid (with power to increase)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Messrs. DENORMANDIE, ex-Governor of the Bank of France, *President*.
BERGER, Director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank.
VLASTO, Director of the Crédit Mobilier.
MERCET, of the Firm of Périer frères & Cie., Bankers.
(*Committee of Management*)
LEDOUX, Merchant.
MOZET, Honorary President of the Chambres Syndicales du Bâtiment.
THIEBAUT, Founder.
SCHLUMBERGER.

CONTROLLING COMMITTEE.
Messrs. ALLAIN-LAUNAY, ex-Inspector of Finance.
G. MARTIN,
DE SINCAY, Auditor of the Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez.

[illegible]NAGEMENT.
Messrs. A[illegible] ROSTAND, Manager.
AUG[illegible] GALLAY, Sub-Manager.
EMILE U[illegible]MANN, Manager's Secretary.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.

LONDON OFFICE:—
52, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Agent.

Current Accounts opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Fixed deposits received at interest upon
12 months' notice 5 per cent per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „ „
3 „ „ 3 „ „ „
Loans and Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted with the chief commercial places of the world.
By Order,
E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager.
Shanghai Branch.
1895

INTIMATIONS.

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER *CLARA* FROM TONKIN.

THE HONGAY LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances 1864-1886.

CAPITAL $250,000
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.

Payable, $1 on Application, $1 on Allotment. Balance as required, at one month's notice. One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full, the remainder are now offered for Public Subscription in Tonkin and Hongkong.

DIRECTORS:
A. LIEBARD, Esq., of A. R. MARTY, Esq.
H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq., C.E.
C. GRANDJEAN, Esq.
CHEONG KAI, Esq.
FUNG WA CHUN, Esq.
LO TSUN HING, Esq.
* A. B. RODYK, Esq.
* C. VEZIN, Esq.
* Join after allotment.

BANKERS:
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON, Hongkong.
P. DEVAUX, Esq., Haiphong.

CONSULTING ENGINEER:
H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT:
A. R. MARTY, Esq., Haiphong & Hongkong.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE:
J. A. BARRETTO, Esq., 2, D'Aguilar Street

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to purchase and enlarge the Cement Works known as "The Société Française de Fabrication des Ciments & Chaux Hydrauliques & Produits Chimiques du Tonquin" situated at Hongay.

The property is held under a concession from the French Government and is of 60 acres in area with sea frontage and is admirably situated, having an approach where vessels of any size can anchor easily. There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of lime and other materials required for cement making on the spot. Coal, the principal item is to be had near and cheap. As a matter of fact viens of coal have been discovered on the property to be purchased by this Company. It may be stated that the Charbonnages du Torquin's property is immediately opposite that of this Company.

Highly satisfactory reports on the cement and hydraulic lime have been given by the French Government, and local authorities here, and these can be seen at the offices, where samples also may be had. Samples are now being submitted to the Government for approval. Whilst this Cement is considered as good as that supplied by the Green Island Company, as regards cost, it is cheaper.

The cost price is $1.85 a cask in Haiphong and $1.50 here. It can be sold in Indo-China for about $5.20 a cask and in Hongkong at $3.50.

Without taking into consideration the Hongkong market, there is consumed in Indo-China alone according to official reports 22,000 casks per annum.

There are no legal objections to an English Company working the concession, with its Head office in this colony.

The purchase money has been fixed at $83,000 of which $25,000 is taken in shares.

This includes a large stock of raw material, coal, cement, lime and bricks. Should the Company at any time increase its capital, one fully paid up share is added to the purchase money for every ten shares. With the present capital the Company will be able to turn out 50,000 casks of cement a year, as well as hydraulic lime, fire bricks, &c., in large quantities.

The following contracts have been entered into:—

(1.) Contract dated 27th July 1889 between C. VEZIN of the one part and ARTHUR B. RODYK of the other part.

(2.) Contract dated 6th August 1889 between ARTHUR B. RODYK of the one part and J. A. BARRETTO as Trustee on behalf of the Company of the other part.

These together with the Memorandum and Articles can be seen at the Solicitors' office.

Applications for shares must be made on the printed form, and forwarded to the Bankers (where share forms may be obtained) together with the amount payable on application.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1889. [1984

SPECIALITIES.

INVALID'S PORT

CUTLER PALMER'S.

Analysed and Certificated by PROFESSOR CASSALL. Each bottle bears his Certificate of Purity. *The Wine is as designated.*

Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
1886

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 28th September, 1889, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Rooms,
AN INVOICE OF AUTUMN TWEEDS CUT INTO SUIT LENGTHS; a Quantity of BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRESS MATERIALS, and a Quantity of other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [2023

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 30th September, 1889, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising:—
TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, MARBLE TOP ROUND CENTRE TABLE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, MIRROR BRACKETS, CARPET and RUGS.
DINING TABLE, DINNER WAGGONS, and MARBLE TOP SIDEBOARD with Bevilled Glass Backs, DINNER, DESSERT and TEA SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
Double and Single WARDROBES with Bevilled Glass Doors, Double and Single BEDSTEADS, CHEST of DRAWERS, WRITING TABLES, MARBLE TOP TOILET TABLE and WASHSTANDS.
1 JINRICKSHA,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [2024

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 401.

GOVERNMENT Notification No. 392 of the 14th instant is hereby cancelled, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof.
By Command,
ARATHOON SETH,
for the Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1889. [2006

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1889, at 4.30 P.M., by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

The Government reserves the right of way through this Lot as shown on the plan.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rt.	Upset Price.
1	Inland Lot No. 1,219	South of Kennedy Road and immediately East of the Tramway	feet 201	feet 253	feet 116	feet 128	25,995	$120	$519

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cools and refreshes the face and hands of all exposed to the hot sun and dust, eradicates freckles, sunburn, tan, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves and beautifies the hair, and can be also had in a golden colour.
Sizes 3/6, 7/–, 10/6.
Ask Chemists for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for China:
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
1326 Shanghai.

JAPAN.
MYANOSHITA, NEAR YOKOHAMA.
FAVORITE HEALTH RESORT.
LOVELY SCENERY AND BEAUTIFUL WALKS.

NARAYA'S HOTEL,
In the best situation, excellent Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, and every convenience. High Class Wines and Good Cuisine. Billiard Room. Terms very moderate.
N.B.—During the Summer months it is advisable for intending visitors to engage rooms by telegraph from Kobe or Yokohama. [1469

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS in the NEW WING are now opened and afford increased Accommodation for Private TIFFIN and DINNER PARTIES, BALLS, PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c. The Hotel Supplies PICNIC and SHOOTING PARTIES, with every requisite at the shortest Notice and on most moderate terms. The Hotel also offers to its Constituents and Supporters the best WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, STORES, &c., &c., specially selected by its Representatives in London and on the Continent, of a quality and at Prices that distance competition.
For Prices, Lists, and Particulars, apply to
C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889. [1830

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5 per Cent. for the last Six Months from 1st March to 31st August, 1889, will be payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK on the 1st October prox.
Dividend Warrants to be had at this Office.
CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,
JAS. STEPHEN,
Acting General Manager.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [2008

ZETLAND LODGE
No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st of October, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [2032

INTIMATIONS.

DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Dakin's List of easily digested foods for Invalids and convalescents:—

BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
Consists of Meat Juice only without addition. Best taken as Jelly.
BRAND'S BEEF TEA.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN. KARN.
A teaspoonful taken with hot water forms an exhilarating draught with no reactionary effects.
VIKING ESSENCE OF BEEF.
For invalids, travellers, and all persons of delicate health.
VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.
KARNRICK'S BEEF PEPTONOIDS.
DAKIN'S NUTRITIVE TONIC WINE.
Prepared with Beef and Iron; easily retained by the most delicate stomach.
DAKIN'S FINEST ARROWROOT.
A carefully selected Arrowroot of the best quality.
DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LD., CHEMISTS & AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS. [134

THE PEAK BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices, 15, Praya Central, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 28th inst., at 11.30 O'CLOCK A.M.
J. G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1933

NOTIFICATION.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

I.
THE DRILL SEASON of the above CORPS will commence on the 1st Oct.
II.
Surgeon CANTLIE will attend at HEAD QUARTERS every FRIDAY EVENING at 6 O'CLOCK to inspect any Gentlemen wishing to join.
III.
Intending Members on passing Medical Examination will be enrolled and passed on to recruit drill at once.
IV.
Any one who has previously been an efficient Member of a VOLUNTEER CORPS will not be required to drill until November, but it will be to the advantage of all such New Members to enrol as early as possible.
V.
Expresses of Drills, &c., will be issued later on.
By Order,
H. T. HAWKINS, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery.
Headquarters,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [2031

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co., LD.,
COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Beg to request the Public before purchasing elsewhere to call and Examine their best made
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
Most reasonable prices, comparing favourably with others. Only the very best Materials used, and first class Workmanship guaranteed.
Shortly expected to arrive, the very Finest Selected Stock of
FURNITURE COVERINGS, ART DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, FRINGES, &c.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [57

THE ILFORD DRY PLATES
IN THREE DEGREES OF SENSITIVENESS.
¼ pt. ½ 1/1
ORDINARY ....50 cts... $1... $2 per doz.
EXTRA RAPID ......60 cts................ per doz.
SPECIAL RAPID ...75 cts................ per doz.
Other sizes at proportionate Prices.
R. G. HOPKINS,
23, Pottinger Street,
Sole Agent for Hongkong.
Price Lists on application. 10 per cent. Discount to Professionals. [1610

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned has now received a NEW SUPPLY of TIMBER for Foreign Shipbuilding purposes to be sold at moderate rates.
KWONG YU WO,
No. 64, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [2002

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

"BROCKHURST" and surrounding land, comprising R. B. L. No. 1.
The House, which is substantially built, has recently been enlarged, and commands one of the finest views in the Colony.
The Site is sufficiently large to allow of several other Houses being built thereon.
For Full Particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. [1772

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATERBURY WATCHES,
THE HANDIEST, CHEAPEST, & BEST TIME-KEEPERS INVENTED.
$3 PRICE THREE DOLLARS EACH $3
REPAIRS NEVER EXCEED 50 CENTS FOR EACH WATCH.
Orders from Outports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
(Sole Agents in Japan & China for the Sale of the above Watches),
10, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite Marine House.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1888. [1758

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL the NEW PREMISES are ready the above named institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, (above the Government Civil Hospital).
Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers.
JAS EDWARDS,
Proprietor.

J. A. CLARKE,
Teacher of M. M. Officers and Engineers.
Above Address.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1836

SCOTCH WHISKY.
Really the best is CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
Because it is old and mature and rich,
Because it is quite free from fusel oil,
Because Physicians approve it as A 1.
It is shipped in Round, Square, and Heart Shaped Bottles.
Our Agents have Stocks of either.
Please apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.,
or to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1889. [1529

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society, will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th October next, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1888, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1889.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th October, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [2037

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES MOONEY, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES MOONEY, of No. 52, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Book-keeper, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for Adjudication filed in this Honourable Court on the 17th day of September, 1889, is hereby required to surrender himself to BRUCE SHEPHERD, Esq., the Acting Registrar of the said Court, at the FIRST MEETING of CREDITORS to be held before the said Acting Registrar, on the 9th day of October, 1889, at 11 of the clock in the FORENOON precisely, at the Supreme Court House.

The said BRUCE SHEPHERD, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Messrs. EWENS and REECE are the Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.

At the said First Meeting of Creditors the Acting Registrar will receive the Proofs of the Debts of the Creditors, and those Creditors who shall have proved their Debts respectively, or the majority in value of them, may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, to be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.

All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or having in their possession Property belonging to him are required not to pay or hand over the same to any Person or Persons other than the said Official Assignee.
EWENS & REECE,
Solicitors in the Bankruptcy.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [2038

STEAM TO MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship
"NANZING,"
Captain Thomson, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [2036

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
AND OTHER CONNECTING
RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship
"PARTHIA,"
3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 10th October, at Noon.

To be followed by the S. S. "BATAVIA," on the 24th Oct., and S. S. "ABYSSINIA," on the 7th November.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To Vancouver & Victoria ... (Mex.) $210.00.
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States ...... } 275.00.
To Liverpool .... 320.00.
To London .... 325.00.

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 P.M. on the 9th Oct.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [8

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON, HAVRE, AND BORDEAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th October, 1889, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "CALEDONIEN," Commandant de Maubeuge, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 15th Oct., 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [2

LOST.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

SHARES	SCRIP NO.	NOS. OF SHARES
50...L. MENDEL,	B. 2071,	3465/66, 4645/72, 21341/55, 14389/93, 51692/712
10...W. D. SPENCE,	B. 2090,	3230/3239
25... Do.	B. 2134,	53909/23, 57342/46, 1406/10.
15...W. H. GASKELL,	B. 2269,	27918/7932.
100 Shares.		

The TRANSFER of these Shares has been STOPPED at the Bank.
B. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1894

INTIMATIONS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [306

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
FOR MEDICINAL and TOILET USE.
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure "Phenol," or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical Climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally.

They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant; readily allay irritation of the Skin, cure and prevent prickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:
STRONG MEDICINAL.
In Single Tablet Boxes.
WHITE guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, $1.25.
MEDIUM.
Three Tablets in a Box.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price $1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, $3.50.
TOILET SOAP.
Three Tablets in a Box.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, $2.

WATSON'S.
ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP
In Single Tablet Boxes
BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL "PEDICULOUS" PARASITES.
It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.
Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, $1.25.

WATSON'S
PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS
Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.
Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, at any season of the year. Being practically dry and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP
Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended to all who have a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS
A varied assortment of favourite kinds; the principal difference between them being more one of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the base of all is the same, but the perfumes differ. *New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.*

PLEASE OBSERVE—Each Tablet bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

☞ *Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.*

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps—
ATKINSON'S, CALVERT'S, COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, PEARS', &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1889. [8—19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.
Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.
TELEPHONE No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1889.

THE Committee of the Sanitary Board appointed to consider the best means for the disposal of the City refuse have now given reasons for the conclusion at which they arrived, which reasons were made public at the meeting on Wednesday. They are not very different from those indicated at the previous meeting, but are given at greater length. There is, in the Committee's opinion, no suitable site on Green Island or elsewhere within reasonable distance for an incinerator or destructor. Mr. HUMPHREYS in his speech went more fully into the objections against this mode of disposal of the rubbish. The expense, he said, would be great, and the smoke from it would, in certain quarters of the wind, be undoubtedly a nuisance. Dr. AYRES, however, gave pretty nearly the same reasons at the last meeting, and their cogency has been pretty generally admitted. If there were any practicable roads for waggons to traverse on the southern side of the island no doubt a site could be found for the destructor, and the matter of expense might be got over; but unfortunately carriage of the stuff on coolie back over the mountain paths would be very expensive, and the idea must be dismissed. The reasons against dumping the refuse on the foreshore were stated in a minute by the President, to the following effect:—

1.—That unless properly protected from the action of the sea the deposits would be removed by the waves, and strewn on the shores of the bay. This would have bad results from a sanitary point of view, as there is a considerable population on both sides of the bay, and houses within a short distance of the proposed place of deposit.

2.—That to efficiently protect the deposits from the action of the sea would involve an outlay greatly in excess of the estimated cost.

3.—The main objection I have, as Surveyor-General, to the scheme is that, having regard to the future extension of Kowloon, it appears to me highly probable that the proposed site of deposit may be reclaimed and become profitable building land. I need hardly say that there are the strongest objections from a sanitary point of view to the erection of dwelling houses over deposits of town rubbish.

It seems to us that these objections apply to nearly all land in the very limited area of the Colony, for it is becoming increasingly scarce and increasingly valuable, and it is very undesirable that any portion of the foreshore on either side of the harbour should be rendered unhealthy by depositing rubbish upon it. At the same time we think there is good ground for Mr. EDE's want of faith in the efficacy of the alternative scheme, which is to be adopted. "The moment the contractor gets beyond the waters of the colony," he says, "you lose all control over him, and there is nothing to prevent him from dumping it on Cow-e-chow, Lantao, or any of the neighbouring islands, and sooner or later we shall get it back into the harbour." The members of the Board do not appear to be thoroughly satisfied with the scheme they propose to adopt, and it certainly is not free from objection. As Mr. EDE suggests, we are in great danger of seeing the rubbish back. The water in the harbour is already sufficiently fouled owing to the drains emptying in it and the rubbish and filth from the innumerable vessels and craft frequenting it. The Chinese contractor cannot be depended upon, or at least his men cannot, and even with the system of inspection proposed they will find or make opportunities of evading the conditions of the contract; they will be sure to get rid of their burden as quickly and as conveniently as possible. Would it not be better to go to greater expense, therefore, and send the refuse out eight or ten miles to sea and get rid of it there? If small towns in England do not find this system too expensive for their resources surely this colony ought to be able to afford it.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. E. B. Drew is appointed to Peking to take up the post of Chief Secretary to the Inspector-General of Customs.

Heads are falling in Soochow almost like leaves. Eleven criminals, all robbers, were beheaded in that city on the 18th inst., and five more on the 19th.

At the Police Court yesterday three destitute Europeans—a printer, a fireman, and a seaman—were committed to the house of detention under the Vagrancy Act.

We are requested to announce that the Colonial Chaplain will hold an early service (Holy Communion) at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in the Peak Church.

The Agent of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. informs us that the Company's new steamer *China*, built on the Clyde, left England for Hongkong on the 26th instant.

On Sunday morning, between 9 and 10.30 o'clock, the steam launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C. to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, returning about 12.30.

At the Police Court yesterday Kisan Singh, a Sikh policeman, was fined $15, or six weeks' hard labour, for having opium in his possession without a certificate. He had the opium concealed in his turban, but an excise officer, who had presumably been on the watch for him, was lynx-eyed enough to discover it.

A large number of disbanded Hunan braves have (says the *Shen-pao*) leagued with the Yao savages and fortified themselves in the mountains of Kwangtung near the Hunan frontier in Lien Chow, some 700 *li* north of Canton. It is expected that a military expedition will be necessary to turn them out of that.

An anti-Chinese agitation has (says the *Bulletin*) started among the laundry employés of St. Louis. A parade of 2,500 white girls is being arranged. Once fairly started, the agitation will grow with the growth of Chinese population. Present court proceedings in San Francisco show that the Chinese question has not yet been solved.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs, under date of the 23rd August:—The members of the Siamese Mission, who have come to present the insignia of the Order of Chakrikri to the Emperor, also had an audience of his Majesty. The head of this Siamese mission is Prince Sai Sanitwongse, Minister to the Court of St. James's.

Society in Munich is at present excited over the determination of a young Japanese woman who has played a social rôle in the Bavarian capital. Miss Toki Mardira, the daughter of one of the highest families in the Empire of the Mikado, has decided to take the veil and next month will enter the convent of the Sisters of Chenfailles. This is said to be the first instance of this kind on record.

The *Alta California* says that many intelligent Chinese residents and business men in San Francisco who are friends of Leong Hong Tsang, told its reporter on the 26th August that the Consul-General will be able to prove that his accounts are correct, and that he is only waiting to have the claims properly presented. The threatened actions are causing a good deal of interest in California.

We note by the American papers that General Isaac F. Shepard died in Bellingham, Mass., on Sunday, the 25th August, age seventy-three years. General Shepard served under General Lyon in 1861. He was manager of the Missouri *Democrat* after the war and was prominent in Republican politics. He was Consul at Hankow under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, from 1876 to 1886.

The *Shen-pao* learns from its correspondent at T'ungchow that the railway from Lu-kow K'iao to Hankow will be commenced at once, and that it is likely that the iron necessary will be procured from Hwoh-luh Hien in Shansi. [Hwoh-luh is in Chêng-ting Fu, in Chih-li, so this is a mistake]. It is said a memorial is in contemplation recommending the raising of funds by the sale of official rank.

Detective-Sergeant Duncan McDonald, of the Police Force, died in the Government Civil Hospital on Thursday night of fever, from which he had been suffering for some days. Sergeant McDonald was a very efficient officer, and very popular in the force. He was a member of the United Service Lodge of Freemasons and the St. John's Lodge. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large number of his Masonic friends and his comrades in the Police Force.

The *N. C. Daily News* hears that a contract, amounting to nearly Tls. 18,000, has been signed between the Pootung Dock Company and Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., for the reconstruction of the collapsed upper Wharf and Bund and the strengthening of the lower Bund. Part of the arrangement, we understand, is that the Dock Co., shall at once commence another lawsuit to settle the question of liability, while Messrs. Farnham & Co., will institute a cross action for damages.

There is (says a Californian paper) a big Chinese colony in New Orleans which makes a good deal of money during the year through catching fish and shrimps, mainly for the Chinese trade. They get them from the river and from Lake Ponchartrain. The river shrimps are the most sought after by the people of New Orleans, though not as large or fat as the lake shrimps. The latter the Chinese boil, then remove the shells and dry over the smoke of a slow hickory fire. When prepared this way the shrimp flesh can be preserved for three or four years. They are sent to New York, San Francisco, and other cities with large Chinese populations, and to the West Indies. The industry is a growing one. The leading dealer, Moy Ah, commenced business with less than $500, and now is worth $50,000 and made it entirely from shrimps and fish.

The Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Revenue are said to be still in consultation as to ways and means for the building of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's railway from Lu-kow K'iao, Peking, to Hankow. They are opposed to a loan, especially a foreign loan, and intend if possible to build the line with Government funds received from the various Provinces. They hope to complete the line in eight years at a cost of 35,000,000 taels, spending something over Tls. 4,000,000 each year.—*Hu-pao.*

The *Shen-pao* publishes an Imperial decree on the subject of the fire at the Altar to Heaven, which originated, it says, at the building called the Hall of Prayers for the Year, during a violent thunderstorm. The officers on watch are to be punished for their carelessness. The Emperor accepts the fire as an admonition from Heaven to be circumspect in conduct, and trusts that the officials, his servants, will draw the same moral lesson from it. It is satisfactory, says the *Daily News*, to find that as yet no lesson against railways has been deduced from the accident.

A Shanghai native paper has the following:—A Russian traveller has obtained through the Russian Consul a passport from the Taotai at Tientsin, under which he proposes to proceed to Kwei-hwa Ch'êng, Shansi, thence 800 *li* over the prairie to Kia-yüh Kwan in Kansuh (about Long. 97 E.) and thence still further West to Ili (or Kuldja, about Long. 82 E). He carries a map, in which he will enter any corrections that he obtains on his journey. The real reason of his desiring to obtain these observations is obvious. A Japanese in Chinese dress has also left Tientsin in a cart with two mules bent on the exploration of the N.E. Provinces from the Amur to Shansi.

An inquest was opened by the Hon. H. E. Wodehouse yesterday morning touching the death of Mak Awan, the boy who died suddenly a day or two ago from the effects, as was supposed, of a kick given him by another boy. The latter, who has since disappeared, said to a hawker who assisted the deceased when he fell that they had been playing together, and he assisted the hawker to take him home. To the deceased's mother he said that the deceased struck him and he struck back and also kicked the deceased. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday for the medical evidence, Dr. Marques having made a *post mortem*. We hear that the immediate cause of death was the rupture of a cerebral blood vessel.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, the latest news from the Russian Thibetan expedition under Colonel Pevtsoff, which is following up the exploring work of the late General Prjevalsky, is dated from Yaka Kooduck on the 26th of June last. The expedition had just reached Yaka Kooduck, in the district of Yarkand, and expected to arrive at the latter town about July 7. At certain points the expedition had great difficulty in proceeding in consequence of deep snow. All the animals passed safely, and only a few of the men caught slight colds. The Chinese received the mission in a friendly manner, and were offering assistance to further its progress. The scientific work of the party was going on satisfactorily. From Yarkand the expedition was to go through Khotan and Ki-ia to Nia. The expedition had passed through localities which have never before been visited by Europeans, and will ascend the river Yarkand Darya as far as the town of Yarkand. This part of the river has never been explored.

The cricket match Shanghai Team *v.* Stay-at-Homes could not take place yesterday owing to the inclemency of the weather. It will, however, weather permitting, commence at 11 a.m. to-day. The following are the respective teams:—

STAY-AT-HOMES.	SHANGHAI TEAM.
A. J. Leach (Capt.)	E. J. Coxon (Capt.)
Major Johnston, R.E.	T. E. Davies
W. H. F. Darby	T. S. Smith
S. L. Darby	E. W. Maitland
S. W. Coxon	F. Maitland
Capt. Davidson, 91st	C. Platt
H. L. Henderson, 91st	Capt. Butcher, O. S. D.
L. Barff	E. A. Ram
Russell Stokes	W. Watherston, R.E.
E. G. Young, R.E.	G. A. Bramwell (58th)
A. K. Travers	A N Other

By kind permission of Colonel Chater and officers of the A. & S. Highlanders, the Band of the Regiment will play on the ground during the afternoon commencing at 5 p.m.:—

Grand March... "Victoria Regina" ... Goodban.
Valse ... "The Distant Shore" ... D'Albert.
Selection ... "Orphée aux Enfers" ... Offenbach.
Polonaise ... by Peter, Prince of Oldenburg.
Galop ... "Uber Stock und Stein" ... Faust.

A telegram in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, dated New York, August 29th, says:—John Chinaman is very rapidly taking on all of civilisation's latest improvements, his newest move being the formation of a labour union in this city, into which 1,000 laundrymen have entered "for mutual protection and benefit." This body is formed just as all such American organizations are, having a constitution and a regular set of officers. These officers, too, are selected by vote. Long Lo is president and Ching Chung secretary. The Chinese Laundry Proprietors' Union is founded with the ostensible purpose of boycotting all who do not join and adopt its scale of prices. Competition between each other has sent the price of work so low that the Chinamen complain that they have to labour twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours to get a handful of rice and an occasional chunk of pork. John has adopted the Irish boycott as his weapon of defence, and he will make life in New York a sorry affair for the Celestial who plays the "rat." The Chinese Laundry Proprietors' Union will fix a uniform price for laundry work and crowd all "cheap Johns" who refuse to adopt union prices to the wall. It costs $30 to become a member, and the entry fee may be paid on the instalment plan.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, 25th September.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A Republican majority is assured. Ferry and Goblet have been unseated.

The Chamber meets in November, when the Ministers will resign and leave President Carnot unfettered.

The Chamber is certain to cancel the election of General Boulanger.

SIGNOR CATTANEO'S CONCERT.

A concert was given on Thursday evening in the Hall of the Club Lusitano by the pupils of Signor Cattaneo. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, and the orphans of the Italian Convent, in whose aid the entertainment was given, will, we hear, benefit to the extent of $300, more or less. Several previous concerts of a like character have been given, and we are pleased to hear that several more are likely to be given during the coming winter. We more than once heard the remark on Thursday evening that the concert was the best the speaker had attended in Hongkong, and if this may perhaps be regarded as somewhat exaggerated praise, the entertainment was at all events so good as to make all who were present look forward with pleasure to similar entertainments in the future. With one or two exceptions the items on the programme were all operatic selections. The opening piece was a strong chorus from Verdi's "I Masnadieri" by twenty voices. Miss Ignez d'Almada e Castro, whose name appeared next, sang an aria, "Mia Piccerella," in which her pleasant soprano voice was heard to great advantage. Then followed a quartette from "Rigoletto" by Miss Edith Carvalho (soprano), Mrs. Maria Guedes (mezzo-soprano), Mr. C. Lammert, (tenor), and Mr. G. Lammert (baritone), all of whom were in excellent voice, and the somewhat difficult music was well rendered; the tenor especially was deserving of praise. Whenever Mrs. J. D. Humphreys appears we expect something good, and her cavatina from "Ernani" did not disappoint the expectations. Miss Carolina de Souza next played a fantasia on airs from "Lucia di Lammermoor." The young lady is a skilful executant, but was unfortunate in her selection, which was of extraordinary length and great sameness of character. She was more fortunate in the second part of the programme, when she gave the andante spianato capriccioso from Mendelssohn's opus 14. Miss de Souza also relieved Mr. Cattaneo as accompanist in several of the items. Miss Edith Carvalho's cavatina from Bellini's "I Puritani" was one of the gems of the evening, and in all her appearances (five in all besides the choruses) this lady proved herself a finished vocalist. Her voice is of very fine quality and she uses it admirably, without strain, and with only a very occasional and slight touch of artificiality. No. 7 was a trio from "Faust" by Messrs. C. Lammert (tenor), C. Grace (baritone), and W. E. Crow (bass), which was chiefly a solo for Mr. Grace, who was in his best form and sang like a true artist. In the second part of the programme Mr. Grace sang Pinsuti's song "Queen of the Earth," in which he produced a less agreeable effect on our mind, though judging by the applause which followed it would seem that we were somewhat solitary in that respect. It is not often that Mr. Grace lays himself open to adverse criticism, but on this occasion he appeared more intent on displaying the power of his voice than of giving a finished interpretation of the music, and if it were possible to analyse the applause he earned it would be found, we think, that it was more a tribute to the extraordinary volume of sound than to the art displayed. No. 8 was a duet by Mrs. Guedes and Mr. E. W. Maitland from "Favorita." The first part of the programme was brought to a close by the "Miserere" from "Trovatore," in which Miss Edith Carvalho and Mr. C. Lammert were the principals, supported by a chorus behind the scenes. Miss Carvalho and Mr. Lammert sang excellently, as they did throughout the evening, and the chorus was given very effectively, though once or twice we thought we heard the Maestro's robust voice with rather jarring prominence.

Then came the interval, when thirty souls not entitled to the privileges of the Club began to cast longing eyes around for a good Samaritan amongst the membe[illegible]e good Samaritans were present in large[illegible]. We would suggest, however, that wh[illegible]hall is used for public entertainments it would be appreciated if arrangements could be made for a bar, as at the City Hall, so that visitors should not have to trespass on the kindness of members for refreshment.

The second part of the programme opened with a brindisi from "Traviata," by Mrs. J. D. Humphreys and Mr. G. Lammert, supported by the chorus. Mrs. Humphreys sang with her usual taste and power, and was ably seconded by Mr. Lammert, whose voice has undergone a remarkable improvement of late and is now a fine baritone. The next item was a duet from "Trovatore," by Miss Edith Carvalho and Mr. Grace, rendered, as may be judged from the names of the performers, with exquisite skill. Mrs. Guedes followed with a pleasing cavatina from Donizetti's "Betly." No. 4 was a trio from "I Lombardy" by Miss Edith Carvalho, Mr. C. Lammert, and Mr. W. E. Crow, in which Mr. Crow's bass—which had been over-weighted with Mr. Grace's baritone in the trio from "Faust"—rather surprised us by its quality, the performance being better than we usually expect from this gentleman, who, invaluable in a chorus, does not always excel in solos or principal parts. Of Miss Carvalho's and Mr. Lammert's parts we need say nothing after what we have said of them in the other pieces. No. 5 was Miss C. Souza's pianoforte solo, already mentioned, which was succeeded by a duet from Pacini's "Saffo" by Miss Ignez d'Almada e Castro and Mrs. Guedes, and then came Mr. Grace's "Queen of the Earth." The programme was brought to a close by the large finale from "Traviata," by Mrs. Humphreys, Miss Edith Carvalho, Messrs. C. Lammert, R. E. Withers, G. Lammert, E. W. Maitland, C. Grace, W. E. Crow, and the chorus—one of the finest pieces of concerted music we have heard for a long time. The concert throughout was a great success, and Mr Cattaneo is to be warmly congratulated on the excellent performances of his pupils.

FIRE INQUIRY.

The Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate held an inquiry yesterday morning into the circumstances attending the fire at No. 112, Queen's Road Central, on the 21st inst.

Yung Sing said—I am master of the Sing Chung photographer's shop 112, Queen's Road Central, the top floor. The floor is divided into two compartments by a partition. Four *fokis* of the shop resided on this floor and a painter who does not belong to the shop. I live near the Commissariat Department. I remember the night of the fire, the 21st inst. I was in the sitting room lying on a sofa talking. A man named Wong Kat Fang was with me, and the *fokis* and two more friends were present. While we were talking something burst in the inner room. Wong Kat Fang called out shortly after that there was smoke coming up. We opened the door leading into the inner room and found the floor was on fire. When I saw this I sent one of my *fokis* for an india-rubber pipe I keep ready for anything burning. This was in the passage way. I made it for the purpose. It is a long india-rubber pipe, sixty feet long, to attach to the tap. By the time we got it in order the fire was too fierce for us to get near it. We all ran away. The water is in the kitchen on the roof; there is none handy on the same floor. I think the cause of the fire was the bursting of a kerosine lamp, but I am not sure. There were two lamps in the room, one on the table and one hanging up. When I saw fire on the floor I did not notice either of the lamps. The planks of the floor were on fire, and there was some picture frame moulding close by. I did not look up at the lamps, but came out immediately and called for assistance. There was no one in the room at the time the fire broke out. The partition does not extend up to the ceiling, only part of the way. We could not see the hanging lamp from the room we were in, only part of the chain. We always keep lamps lit in that room because people go in and out and it leads into the verandah. It is used chiefly during the day, but the accountant uses it sometimes at night. I did not hear the bursting noise distinctly myself. I was insured with Messrs. Naudin and Co. for $10,000, which covered goods, fixtures, clothing, furniture, and photographic apparatus. The policy was taken out on the 18th July and runs for one year. I have carried on business in this place since the 13th April last. Before that I carried on business opposite the Telegraph Office in Queen's Road for three years. I moved because the rent was raised. I was insured there also, for $19,000, with the same firm. The policy there expired about December. I did not renew the policy because my lease expired in April, and I was not sure it would be renewed. I had no particular reason for not insuring at the new place until the 18th July.

Wong Kat Fang, building contractor, carrying on business under the name of Wing Fuk near the Commissariat building, said the last witness lived with him. He was in the last witness's shop when the fire broke out. Witness was lying on the sofa and heard a cracking sound, and almost immediately saw a lot of smoke rising over the top of the partition from the front apartment. They immediately pushed open the door to the other apartment and called out that the floor was on fire. From the direction of the sound witness thought it was the hanging lamp that had burst. When he went into the room and saw the fire he did not notice the lamps.

Mr. F. Naudin said—I am a merchant carrying on business under the style of F. Naudin & Co. I am acquainted with the Sing Chung shop. It is insured in the Economic Insurance Company, of London, for which I am agent. He insured on the 18th July for $10,000. The risk was brought to me by a Chinese broker. I had had previous acquaintance with him. He had been insured with another Company of which I was agent. He first insured with us on the 2nd November, 1887, for $19,000, the policy expiring on the 2nd November, 1888. After that he did not insure with us until the 18th July. I heard that in the meantime he was insured with the Straits Insurance Company; they cancelled the policy and then we got it again. I inspected the goods before accepting the risk and satisfied myself they were worth the amount, so far as I was able to judge. The goods consisted of lenses, cameras, apparatus that he said worked with electricity for photographing at night, and various other articles. The description of the rooms given by the previous witnesses is correct. The photographic apparatus was in the room nearest Queen's Road, not the sitting room. I am not aware of any suspicious circumstances in connection with the case. Some people have expressed suspicions, but I have not been able to learn any. I asked him if he had saved his books and he said he had not. I have seen a stock list attached to a bill of sale on the contents of the shop given to Mr. Musso. I do not know its date. Mr. Musso simply showed me the stock list yesterday.

The first witness, re-called, said—I was insured with Naudin and Co. up to November, 1888, for $19,000. The compradore came to me and told me they could only insure me for $5,000, and then I went to the Straits Insurance Company and insured for $14,000 making $19,000 altogether. I wanted to insure the whole amount with Messrs. Naudin and Co., but they would only allow $5,000. The compradore had promised to take $19,000, and when his master refused to take more than five he said he would go with me to the Straits Insurance Company, and I got the other $14,000 there. That expired on the 2nd November. I have made no effort to insure with the Straits Insurance Company since. They have not refused to insure me. My books were burned. They were kept on the counter. The counter is on the left hand side going in. The fire was on the floor close by the counter. I was not able to get at the counter. I tried. I made out the stock list for Mr. Musso about two years ago. It was not for the stock in this shop, but in the other place. I wanted money and a broker named Apcar came to me and asked me if I would speculate in shares. I said I did not want to speculate, I wanted money. He said—"Yes, I will get you money." He then negotiated a loan for me for $1,300, and I gave the bill of sale as security. That was in November or December, 1887. I still owe the money. I pay 12 per cent. per annum for it. I have not paid the loan off because I was not asked to. Sometimes I have to pay more interest than 12 per cent. when I want money. If the money was wanted I was to have one month's notice. Apcar stood part security. The interest was payable monthly, but sometimes it was not collected for six months. It is four or five months since the last interest was paid. I did not want the money, but as I had said in joke I wanted it and Apcar brought me the loan I took it and bought instruments with it. I have sometimes photographed at night. I had an instrument for that purpose. I was not photographing on this occasion.

Mr. Naudin said that in the stock list shown him by Mr. Musso the values of the articles were not given. Mr. Musso had told him only a part of the stock was given as security. Mr. Musso showed him the stock list because he came about the insurance policy.

First witness said he had given his policy of insurance to Mr. Musso as security for the same debt. He kept the policy at the place where he lived, not in the shop. The stock list he gave Mr. Musso did not cover the whole of his stock, only a few instruments. Those instruments had been burned. He had not removed anything since the fire; it all belonged to the Insurance Co.

Mr. Naudin, re-called, said—The last and only time I was in the premises before the fire was when I took the insurance. I then examined the premises. Amongst other things I noticed a large telescope on a stand on the roof. I should think it was worth $400. I noticed also the other things in the shop. If the apparatus was there now I would be able to recognise part of it. We took charge of the premises immediately after the fire. First the police took charge and then when they were discharged we sent our own watchmen, Chinese. The top floor is burnt in such a way as to make it impossible to remove things from the débris. The roof is all right, but the telescope is not there.

Yeung Shing, recalled, said—I insured for $10,000. That was about the value of the property. Taking photographs at night is rather difficult. We use the electric light. I have taken many photographs at night. When I removed I transferred the whole stock bodily. The explanation of its only being worth $10,000 now when it was worth $19,000 before is that the compradore of the Naval Yard kept some electric lamps with me; also I had more *fokis* and more clothing. My brother kept his clothes there, as it was in the foreign part of the town. Besides the electric lamps and my brother's and *fokis'* clothes there were the gas fittings and the water pipe not removed, which were worth two or three hundred dollars. The electric lamps were small ones worth $25 each and there were eight or nine of them. The clothing not removed to the new place was worth about $1,000. There was also a water tank worth $40, and fixtures worth about $1,000. These were taken down and taken back to the Wing Fuk shop. I required fixtures at the new place, but smaller ones. We have no gas fittings in the new place. The $19,000 was to cover some electric lamps I had ordered through an Inspector at the Naval Yard to cost $3,000, but they have not arrived. The compradore told me I could insure them in advance so that when they arrived I would not require to alter the policy. Insurance was cheap at that time, and the compradore advised me to insure for two or three thousand dollars more as it would only cost me another dollar or two. Everything was burnt. I had four large photographic stands and two small ones, ten lenses, one big electric lamp and one electric battery of sixty cells, four big landscapes on cloth and four small ones, a lot of frames and wood for making frames, and a telescope presented to my father worth $150. This was in the photographic room, not on the roof. I think it is there still. It used to be on the verandah, never on the roof. It was moved because there was no roof to the verandah and it might get damaged with rain. It was never on the verandah permanently, but only when it was taken out for use.

Inspector Hennessy said—I have no further evidence to produce as to the origin of the fire. I commenced making inquiries on the night of the fire. I first saw the master the following morning. He then gave me the same account as he has given to-day. He mentioned the contractor and I sent for him. Nothing has occurred to my knowledge to make me doubt the truth of the account.

At this stage his Worship adjourned the inquiry until Thursday at ten o'clock and gave instructions that the removal of the *débris* should take place under the observation of the Police.

THE CHINESE RENDITION CASE.

The case in which the Chinese Government applied for the rendition of a man on a charge of highway robbery was again before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court yesterday, when his Worship gave his decision.

Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Ho Wyson, appeared for the Chinese Government, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkinson.

The words of the Ordinance (No. 2 of 1850) are "if it shall appear to the Magistrate that the accused is a subject of China and that there is probable cause for believing that he has committed such crime &c., the Magistrate shall commit." His Worship said that notwithstanding the arguments for the defence he was of opinion that there was sufficient evidence on the subject to make it appear to him that the accused was a subject of China, but as to the charge itself, he did not consider that there was probable cause for believing the defendant had committed the crime with which he was charged. He had arrived at this conclusion after the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution on the last day's hearing, when the discrepancies in the evidence of the witness who was called to prove the identity of the accused was so serious and the improbability of the whole of his story being true rendered so apparent that it became impossible for him (the Magistrate) to believe in the defendant's guilt. It had been argued for the prosecution that it was only necessary for the Magistrate to find a *prima facie* case against the accused, such a case as would justify him in committing the man for trial in the Supreme Court, and for the defence it was contended that the Magistrate had to deal with the case more as if he were the final judge, and that the words "that there is probable cause for believing" meant far more than that he was to consider whether or not a mere *prima facie* case had been made out. He (the Magistrate) was inclined to the latter opinion, not, however, that he should hear and decide the case as a judge and jury, but that the balance of evidence must be in favour of the prosecution before he could commit. In this case he was not of opinion that there was probable cause for believing the accused to be guilty, and he was therefore discharged.

THE KING OF THE SEDANGS ON HIS TRAVELS.

The following has been translated for us from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:—

A correspondent from Ostend writes us under date of 28th July as follows:—

Amongst the visitors to our seaside a good deal of excitement has been caused by the "King of the Sedangs," who, in company with his soi-disant consort from Paris, created by him "Countess of Herring," has been travelling for the last few weeks in Belgium, where his Franco-Asiatic Majesty has been studying the means of blessing with civilisation his semi-barbaric subjects.

The King of the Sedangs, as he styles himself—the monarch of a nation numbering hardly 400,000 souls and inhabiting an almost unknown country lying between Annam and Siam—is by birth a Frenchman called Marie de Mayrena. He was formerly an officer in the French Army and after having been wounded during the Franco-German war he resigned his commission in the Army and went out to Eastern Asia with the intention of exploring the unknown regions lying on the borders of Annam. When he arrived in the country of the Sedangs there was a civil war raging and he at once saw his chance. He put himself at the head of one of the belligerent parties who, assisted by his military experience and training, gained a complete victory over the other side. This success was instrumental in establishing his authority over the whole people. It is two years now since he assumed the title of a "King" and he considers as his absolute property the people and the country, whose welfare he is said to have much at heart.

The same feelings, however, he does certainly not entertain towards his legitimate wife, a French lady, whose maiden name is Francesca Arvon, wedded to him before his departure from France and who has borne him two children, a son and a daughter, living in Paris neglected and forsaken by her unfaithful husband—now a "Royal Majesty"—and worked out of her rights by a rival compatriote.

The legitimacy of the "Queen of the Sedangs" is rather much doubted by the Ostend community and also by some of the newspapers. To solve these doubts a reporter of a Brussels newspaper interviewed the "King" and elicited from him the following about the state of his matrimonial affairs.

Marie de Mayrena showed him two Royal Edicts regulating his matrimonial differences, issued by him as "King of the Sedangs" in virtue of his absolute power and supreme authority.

By the first of these Proclamations his Majesty simply annuls the marriage he contracted in France years ago to which he would be bound by the Arts. 17, 21, and 23 of the French Civil Code. Not considering himself, however, now a French subject, the marriage is cancelled by the "Sedang" Laws, made by the King himself, pending the divorce being pronounced by a French Court of Law.

This step the King is determined to take since the family of his legitimate wife as well as his own relations cause him great annoyance, having threatened even to prosecute him for bigamy.

Henry de Mayrena, the brother of his Majesty Marie I.—as he calls himself—has interested himself in the matter and has written to the *Indépendance Belge* protesting against the legality of the second marriage. This protest, however, the King stigmatises as a mere manœuvre which he thinks to be able easily to defeat. To serve this end he considers the two above-mentioned documents as fully convincing proofs.

The one Edict dated [illegible] Paris, 5th May, a.c. (o[illegible]th day of the 5th moon of the 2nd year of o[illegible]n)—resembling the style of Napoleon I. wh[illegible]ivorced Josephine—reads as follows:—

We, Marie I. by the Gr[illegible]d and the Will of the people King of the Sedangs send greeting to all and every one.

Be it known that in virtue of the constitution of the Kingdom of Sedangs and Art. 6 of this said constitution and considering it to be in the interest of my people and of importance for the future of my Kingdom to have a Queen residing in the Kingdom, and further considering that Mademoiselle Francesca Arvon with whom we had contracted a marriage is unable to leave France and whose conduct has not been as it ought.

We have resolved and decreed as follows:—

The marriage contracted on the 3rd March, 1869, between Ourselves and Demoiselle Francesca Arvon is declared null and void from this date. The children born in the marriage retain their rights as such, viz., our Pierre Albert to be Prince Royal of Sedang, and our daughter Marie Louise to be Grande Duchesse de Kong-Trang.

This is Our Royal will and pleasure.

[L.S.] (Signed) MARIE I.

This Edict has been sent to Madame de Mayrena by his Majesty's solicitor at Paris, M. Demange, who has likewise been instructed to conduct the proceedings in order to obtain a divorce.

The very next day after issuing the Edict the King "entered into the new matrimonial alliance with the Countess of Herring in the presence of his Prime Minister and six other witnesses, which act he recorded by the following Royal Edict:—

.... Be it Known that in virtue of the constitution of the Kingdom of the Sedangs, &c., &c. We hereby decree as follows:—

We command all our subjects to recognise as their Queen "Marie Rose," Countess of Herring, and declare to take Her as Our Royal wife and consort from this date.

Our Governors, Commanders-in-chief, Civil and Military authorities must obey Her in future and show their respects to Her and grant Her Royal honours.

The Royal Appanages of Her Majesty Marie Rose to consist of all the lands lying between the River Peko in the province of Bla and the River Das Drua. This land, with all its revenues, has in accordance with Art. IX. of Our Constitution become the absolute property of Her Majesty the Queen of the Sedangs.

This is Our Royal will and pleasure.

[L.S.] (Signed) MARIE I.

This Decree is dated fictitiously from Pelai-Agna, the future(?) Royal Residence.

As soon as the French Courts shall have given their consent to the divorce, his Majesty has, it is said, the intention to apply to the Pope for a dispensation and to be married in St. Peter's,—who knows?—perhaps crowned too!

THE MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Mr. H. Hill, the assistant secretary of the P. and O. Company writes in the *Times*:—As the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to Sir George Campbell's question about the proposed mail service to China *via* Canada, did practically, though unintentionally, some injustice to the actual work performed by this company in their mail service *via* Brindisi, I beg to inform you that the average mail transit from London to Hongkong during the last two years has been 30½ days, and to Shanghai 34½ days. Whatever the Canadian Pacific Railway may promise to do on paper, there is little likelihood of a better mail service to China being established by the Canadian route than that which now exists *via* Brindisi (which is being steadily improved) unless a service of steamers, working at upwards of twenty knots, winter and summer, should be established between England and Canada. Any such undertaking would, so far as those best informed on the subject believe, simply be attended with disastrous results in a financial point of view.

In reply to this Mr. H. M. Kersey writes:—By glancing at the contracts of the P. and O. and the Canadian Pacific Companies for the conveyance of the China mails it will be seen that the Secretary to the Treasury, in his reply to Sir George Campbell, compared the contract time of both the Eastern and Western routes. There is no doubt that the P. and O., like most other companies who advance with the times, frequently run ahead of their contract time. The Canadian Pacific has no intention whatever of being left behind in the race, and has every intention of doing likewise. It is, I think, a great pity that Sir George Campbell should go out of his way to draw invidious comparisons of time between two great companies who are striving to make the world smaller. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company look forward, as they always have done, to the friendly competition with the P. and O. Company which benefits everybody concerned, and hope in connection with them to build up a splendid round-the-world route under the British flag. Mr. Hill, in his letter to you, states that the P. and O. Company frequently reach Shanghai in 34½ days from London *via* Brindisi, or, I suppose, about 43 *via* Gibraltar, and goes on to speak of the impossibility of the Canadian route carrying out promises made on paper. Without referring to the new Atlantic service about to be established by the Canadian Government, I should like to call Mr. Hill's attention to the fact that with the present seven days' Atlantic service, the present six days' overland service (which will be greatly expedited when the company commences to carry the mails) and 13½ knots speed across the Pacific (with 12 hours' detention at Yokohama), the time between England and Shanghai would be 30 days, or 4½ days quicker than the fastest P. and O. time *via* Brindisi, and nearly two weeks faster than *via* Gibraltar.

Sir George Baden-Powell states:—Mr. Hill wrote a letter giving the actual time made by the eastward route to Hong Kong as 30½ days. I wrote that the actual time, as estimated by the highest authorities, for the westward route would be 30½ days. Mr. Hill replies that the new contract time by the westward route is 36½ days (as a matter of fact it is 35½ days). I now complete the circle by pointing out that the new contract time by the eastward route is 35½ days. It may be well to give the full figures:—The new P. and O. contract (March 18th, 1887) enjoins four "periods of transit" between Brindisi and Shanghai, according to direction and period of year—respectively 894, 846, 994, and 870 hours—the average being 894 hours, to which we add 50 hours for transit between England and Brindisi, making a total of 994 hours, or 39½ days. Shanghai, according to Mr. Hill, is four days beyond Hongkong, so that the new contract time to Hongkong would be 35½ days. The new Canadian Pacific contract (July 15th, 1889) enjoins two "periods of transit," according to time of year, between Halifax and Hongkong, respectively of 684 and 732, hours giving an average of 708 hours, or 29½ days, to which we may add six days for the Atlantic passage, giving a total contract time of 35½ days. There need be no detention coming or going, either at Halifax or Vancouver.

As there seems confusion as between contract and actual times, I may tabulate the figures:—

	New Contract Times. East-ward. days.	New Contract Times. West-ward. days.	Actual Times. East-ward. days.	Actual Times. West-ward. days.
United Kingdom to Hongkong...	35½	35½	30½	30½
United Kingdom to Shanghai...	39½	31½	31½	27
United Kingdom to Yokohama...	42½	28½	37½	24

Lieut. J. E. Edmonds, R.E., says:—I was three years in Hongkong, and came home by the Canadian Pacific route. The mails from England, *via* Suez, frequently reached Hongkong in 28 days, and were very seldom over 30 days in transit, while my times by the Canadian and Pacific route were—Hongkong to Yokohama, nine days; Yokohama to Vancouver, fourteen days (quickest passage made); Vancouver to Montreal, six days; Montreal to Halifax, say one-and-a-half days; Halifax across Atlantic, six days (this has not been done)—total, 36½. It appears to me that Sir G. Baden-Powell gives the time that the P. and O. boats actually take with stoppages, while the C. P. R. times are estimates of what may be done in the future, and there is no allowance for stoppages. I should say that under ordinary circumstances the P. and O. time would be 30 days, C. P. time 40 days.

In the *Times* of the 24th August, Mr. Hill returns to the charge as follows:—Perhaps you will allow me to add a few words to this correspondence.

In the first place I would point out that the subsidy received by this company for the India and China Mail service is £265,000 per annum, and not £360,000 as stated in your leading article to-day. This reduction of nearly £100,000 per annum commenced with the present contract in 1888, and it is well-known that it is in consequence of the cheapening of the Suez service by the efforts of this company that funds are forthcoming for the establishment of a Canadian Pacific line. This company has certainly never endeavoured to oppose the establishment of such a service. They declined to tender for it in substitution of the Suez route, and their reasons were given in their letter to the Postmaster-General, when handing in their tender for the India and China mail contract, in the following terms:—

"Service, *viâ* Coalharbour (Pacific route).—The directors have also given full consideration to this route, in order to decide whether it would be their duty to tender for the service advertised to Yokohama and Hongkong, but, on a close examination of the facts and taking a favourable view of the time required for the transit of mails between London and Coalharbour (which it must be feared would hardly be borne out in practice during the winter months), it appears that at equal rates of speed mails can be conveyed to Hongkong at least three days quicker by the Brindisi than by the Pacific route; and this seems a fatal objection to the latter as a mail route to Hongkong. Added to this fact, it is also clear that it must cost as much to secure a mail service to Singapore, *viâ* Brindisi, as to Shanghai, as it would be impossible for any line of mail steamers to stop short at Singapore, unless, indeed, the subsidy for such service were made special and excessive."

But when it was intimated in the House of Commons that there was an intention of establishing a Pacific service as supplementary to the Suez route, the chairman of this company, in the debate which took place on the India and China contract (July 4, 1887), spoke in reference to this point as follows:—

"I would furthermore say that if her Majesty's Government should decide upon instituting that mail service (*viâ* the Pacific), and if they will deal with it in the above-board and open manner in which they have dealt with the India and China mails, and put it up for public competition, then I think it is not improbable that they may obtain lower offers for the service than those they have hitherto received."

Thus clearly intimating that if such a service were to be established the Peninsular and Oriental Company would be prepared to tender for the same.

The matter was not, however, dealt with in the open and above-board manner in which the Suez mail service was treated. Inquiries on this subject made by this company elicited the fact that this contract was privately arranged in consideration of the Canadian Government establishing an extremely rapid service between England and Halifax—a service of such a character in point of speed that the most experienced shipowners in the Canadian trade declined to undertake a contract which gave no hope of financial success.

I think it well to state these facts clearly, because it seems necessary to show that this company was perfectly willing to tender for a service in the Pacific, and that no opportunity was given them to do so when the service in question was determined upon. The matter has been dealt with altogether in a different manner from that in which the company's mail services have always been treated in being put up to open and free competition.

The correspondence which has appeared in your columns has been useful, inasmuch as it has pretty well exploded the idea that the Pacific route is to take the place of the Suez one in regard to mail communication between this country and China. Hongkong is and must continue to be the focus and radiating centre of the China mail service, and to that port the service *via* Brindisi must be the route, while every practical man knows that in the event of emergency in India both the Canal and Cape route present advantages that can never be approached *via* Canada. When this country is beaten off both those routes she will not have much chance of sending troops across the Atlantic.

Sir George Baden-Powell, in his anxiety to chaperone the Pacific route by elaborated calculations which have, in some respects, the merit of prophecy, seems to make it appear that this company has a mail contract with her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of mails to Japan. Sir George knows, or should know, that no such contract exists and that Japan mails have been sent *via* San Francisco ever since the Pacific Railway was completed thence, at least 15 years ago. What would be to the point would be a comparison of a mail service *via* New York and San Francisco to Yokohama with one *via* Halifax and Vancouver; but this comparison Sir George does not make.

KU-SHAN-TZU SILVER MINES.

U. S. Minister Denby, of Peking, gives an account of a visit he recently made to the above-named mines. After a short description of the great wall, he writes:—The next place of interest was Jeho. It is a city of about 20,000 people, situated near the banks of the Lan-ho, a large stream flowing south from the eastern slopes of the Chahan hills. We here went through a pass of considerable extent cut out of the solid rock. The town is mostly one long street. On the outskirts are the celebrated hunting grounds and imperial palaces. Here the emperors passed their summers, and hither Hien-Fang went when the allies took Peking, and here he died. It was impossible to enter these premises. Jeho is also celebrated for its Buddhist temples. There is one which resembles an ancient castle, and is eleven stories high. There are several other temples and numerous pagodas of blue porcelain. Nearly a thousand

Buddhist priests live in these temples. Jeho is also noted for its lacquerware and honey. In this country one rarely sees a Mongolian. The Chinese have taken complete possession of it.

From Jeho our route lay almost entirely in the mountains; we would occasionally pass over a high hill or through a road cut into a mountain. On the eighth day after leaving Peking we reached the silver mines at Ku-Shan-Tzu, which was our destination. The importance of these mines warrants a full description thereof.

The Chinese Government has lately introduced American methods of mining into an extensive mining district in Mongolia. The locality selected is Ku-Shan-Tzu, a small hamlet situated about 150 miles north of the great wall, and only 50 miles distant from Jeho, the capital of the province. At this point there are veins of lead ore, carrying silver and occurring in limestone. The Chinese works have been carried on in precisely the same way that the Greeks and Romans knew, and without the slightest advance upon those methods.

It is noteworthy that the Chinese never advanced far enough in mining skill to invent the system of channeling or cutting parallel groves in the face of the rock, which leaves intervening ridges that can be broken down by wedges. This method, which is more expeditious than chipping away the whole face of the rock, and which was well known to the ancient miners in Europe, seems to be a step beyond the mining development of the Mongolians. Another peculiarity of their work is the use of extremely heavy hammers, 13 to 15 pounds being an ordinary weight for single hand hammers, while in other countries the weight is usually less than 5 pounds. The Chinese consider that steel should not strike steel, and consequently the face of the hammer is made of soft iron, which soon wears into a deep cup, forming a tool which no civilised miner could use with safety.

The mine at Ku-Shan-Tzu has been excavated by these methods for a length of 500 feet and a depth of 320 feet. Five veins are known at the surface, and for 100 feet in depth, but lower down they run into each other, leaving two principal veins.

In introducing the foreign method of work the Viceroy of Chihli, Li-Hung-chang, chose to obtain his men and machinery from the United States. John A. Church, E.M., was commissioned to examine the mine, and, his report being favourable, hoisting and pumping machinery was procured from the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and the mine opened by a shaft to the depth of 400 feet. This shaft has two compartments for hoisting and one for pump and ladder-way. Drifts or galleriers have been opened on the length of the vein at the depth of 100, 200, and 350 feet respectively.

The lead is mainly limestone, with a small proportion of galena or sulphide of lead, which contains silver enough to yield twenty ounces of fine metal to the ton of mixed rock. This valuable mineral is allowed to settle in boxes and thrown into a brick filter, from which it is removed to the furnace and fused with an admixture of an iron-ore found in the upper part of the mine. As the iron is as valuable as the ordinary ore of the mine all the materials that go into the furnace are silver bearing.

The mine at the Ku-Shan-Tzu is situated about 2,500 feet above the sea, 250 miles distant at the nearest point, and 100 feet above a small brook which supplies water for the mill. At a distance of 12 miles southwest is the mountain and mine of Yen-Tung-Shan, which rises 1,000 feet higher. This mine is also under Mr. Church's management, as is another called Shan-Ton-Kon, distant about 25 miles. The latter is not worked, but hoisting machinery supplied by the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, has been erected at Yen-Tung-Shan, and a shaft sunk to the depth of 200 feet. Yen-Tung-Shan is a net-work of extremely rugged mountain ravines dominated by a peak about 3,800 feet above sea-level. The vein is of great length, probably more than a mile, and the Chinese called it the vein of ten li, or 3 miles length. As at Ku-Shan-Tzu, there are several branching veins at the surface, which run together within 100 or 200 feet of the depth.

The present management began work at Ku-Shan-Tzu because it was accessible to carts, while no road had been made through the ravines of Yen-Tung-Shan. As soon as the work at the former place is firmly established and in regular operation a similar concentrating mill will be built at Yen-Tung-Shan, but all the smelting will be carried on at Ku-Shan-Tzu.

Mongolia is reported to contain one hundred and eighty known mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal, and it is expected that the successful introduction of foreign methods will lead to the development, gradually, of other valuable veins.

The iron mines are worthy of especial mention. There are five large outcrops of magnetic ore, two of which, at least, are as extensive as those of the most noted mines in the United States. There is valuable cooking coal within 80 miles, and fair steam coal within a mile or two of the iron. The value of these mines has been brought to the attention of the Viceroy Li by Mr. Church, and their great merit will probably call for careful attention whenever China adopts a plan of railroad building with home-manufactured rails.

There are now at the Ku-Shan-Tzu mines seven Americans, besides Professor Church and his wife. These men are miners, machinists, smelters, and assayers. They were carefully selected from practical miners in the United States. There are about three hundred natives employed in the mines. A company of soldiers is stationed here for protection. A Chinese director, Chu, resides at the mines. The present outlay is between 4,000 and 5,000 taels per month. The magnitude of the work done will be comprehended when it is remembered that at the time that Professor Church took charge there was nothing here but a barren mountain.

I have great hopes that the mines will prove a paying investment. It is not important that they should be a bonanza, but it is all important that they pay. If they could produce $500 a day, the problem of progress in China under American direction would be solved. My examination leads me to believe that this amount will be realised as soon as the machinery is all in place. The people take great interest in the mines, and many Chinese seek employment in them.

BANGKOK.

Very little business was done in pepper last week, as there were but a few unimportant sales of second white quality. Dealers of the best white pepper with stock are sticking out for prices.

The total amount of imports to Siam during the year 1888, as shown forth in the official returns at the Custom House in Bangkok, is valued in Mexican dollars at $10,872,016. Of this amount the largest item of all is treasure, to the value of $3,928,645, and this is in fact the only item which reaches into the millions. The exports of Siam during 1888 are significant. The total export for the year reaches the sum of $16,342,020, or an excess of exports over imports to the value of $5,470,070. If we deduct the treasure from the gross total of imports, the result will be imports $6,943,371, or only $1,373,361, more than the excess in value of the exports over the imports. The principal items in the export list are indicative of Siam's resources as at present exploited. Siam has well been called the granary of the Straits, and the rice export of 1888 fully bears this out, as this reaches the value of $12,545,068, or fully two-thirds of the whole amount of exports. The next items in the list are really so "low down" that they are out of the race in comparison, the whole amount of teak exported, logs, planks and ends, reaches but $943,654. Bullocks come next with a total value of $362,384 and pepper to the value of $322,163. The amount of exports is steadily increasing, as larger tracts of ground are being brought under cultivation, and it is generally understood that the item of teak will be considerably increased during the present year. As soon, however, as the railways are begun there will be a corresponding increase in the imports, as the material and rolling stock must of necessity be obtained from abroad.—*Bangkok Times.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 27th September.

OPIUM.

Quotations are:—

New Malwa	$570 per picul, allce. of [2¼ catties.
Old Malwa	$600 per picul, allce. of [5 catties.
Older Malwa	$610 per picul, allce. of [5 catties.
Patna (New)	$545 to $547½ per chest.
Patna (Old)	$528½
Benares (New)	$527½ to $528½ " "
Benares (Old)	$520 to $522½ " "

EXCHANGE.

On London.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/0¼
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/0¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/1¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/1¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/1½
On Paris.—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 3.88
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3.96
On Berlin ... 309
On New York.—
Bank Bills, on demand ... 75¼
Credits, 60 days' sight ... 76¼
On Bombay.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 224¼
Bank, on demand ... 225
On Calcutta.—
Telegraphic Transfer ... 224¼
Bank, on demand ... 225
On Shanghai.—
Bank, at sight ... 72¼
Private, 30 days' sight ... 73
Sovereigns ... 6.41

SHARES.

Company.	Paid up.	Quotations.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	$125	182p.ct.pm., sales
New Oriental	£10	£11
China Borneo	$50	$45
China Sugar	$100	$245
Chinese Loan '84 B.	$500	3 p. ct. prem., nom.
Chinese Loan '84 C.	$500	5 p. ct. prem., nom.
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	12 p. ct. prem., nom.
Cruickshank & Co.	$50	$42, nom.
Darvel Bay Trading.	$8	par
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	$25	$30
Gordon & Co., A. G.	$20	$30, nom.
Green Island Cement	$5	$9
Hall & Holtz C. Co.	Tls. 50	Tls. 37
H. Brick & Cement	$12.50	$25, cum new call
H & C. Bakery	$50	$85
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	$128
H. Dairy Farm	$10	$14, nom.
H. Electric Light	$2	$6
H. H. L. Tramways	$50	200 p. ct. pm.
Hongkong Ice	$25	$111
H. & K. Wharf & G.	$100	$163, sales
H. Steam Laundry	$50	nom.
Hongkong Rope	$50	$150, nom.
H. & W. Dock	$125	63 p. ct. pm., ex div.
Hotels—		
Austin Arms	$25	5 p. ct. dis., sellers
Hongkong Hotel	$100	$210
Do. Debentures	$500	$501
Peak Hotel	$15	$25
Insurances—		
Canton	$50	$135
China Fire	$20	$85
China Traders'	$25	$73, ex div.
Chinese Insurance	$200	$160, nom.
Hongkong Fire	$50	$385
North-China	£50	Tls. 330
Singapore	$20	$16
Straits Fire	$20	$18
Straits Marine	$20	$23½, buyers
Union	$25	$102½
Yangtsze	£25	Tls. 98
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	$50	$125, sales
Kowloon Land Inv.	$30	$24
Peak Building	$10	$18
Richmond Terrace	$100	$200
Shanghai Land	Tls. 30	Tls. 37½
West Point Buildg.	$40	$53
Luzon Sugar	$100	$88
Mining—		
Charbonnages	$131.58	$525, sellers
Jelebu	$5	$6, sales
Punjom	$10	$16½, sellers
Selamas	$2	$4½
Perak Sugar	Tls. 50	Tls. 24
Planting—		
East Borneo	$25	$58, nom.
Labuk	$10	$16, nom.
Songei Koyah	$25	$56, nom.
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 217½
Shanghai Water	£20	£31½
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila	$50	$115, sales
China Shippers'	£13	£14
Douglas	$50	$71
H., Canton, & M.	$30	$40, sellers
Indo-China	£10	15 p. ct. dis., buyers
Steam Launch	$30	nom.
Watson & Co., A. S.	$10	$23

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

September 27th.

Barometer—9 A.M. ... 29.94
Barometer—1 P.M. ... 29.90
Barometer—4 P.M. ... 29.89
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... 83
Thermometer—1 P.M. ... 83
Thermometer—4 P.M. ... 83
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb) ... 81
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb) ... 80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb) ... 80
Thermometer—Maximum ... 85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) ... 80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th September, 1889, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wl'ostock	29.94	54	—	—	0	c	—
Tokio	30.00	—	—	NE	3	—	—
Nagasaki	29.98	—	—	—	0	—	—
Shanghai	29.93	77	86	NE	3	b	—
Amoy	29.83	86	72	NE	3	b	—
Hongkong	29.80	82	84	NE	3	o	—
Haiphong	29.77	87	70	N	4	o	—
Bolinao	29.89	86	80	NNE	2	o	—
Manila	29.89	85	75	WSW	1	of	—
Anping	—	—	—	SSW	—	—	—

27th September, 1889, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wl'ostock	29.93	56	88	—	0	c	0.20
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.91	—	—	N	1	—	—
Shanghai	29.93	78	95	NNW	2	—	—
Amoy	30.00	83	87	—	0	c	—
Hongkong	29.93	83	79	SE	4	c	0.89
Haiphong	29.88	83	81	—	0	c	0.52
Bolinao	29.94	85	76	SE	2	b	—
Manila	29.94	87	73	SSW	1	cd	0.07
Anping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The barometer has risen in Hongkong. Gradients are moderate for E. winds. Cloudy and rather warm and damp weather prevails.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th September, 1889.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day, at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.93	29.86
Temperature	82	83	83
Humidity	84	79	76
Direction of wind	S.E.	S.E.	S.E.
Force of wind	2	4	2
Weather	o.	c.	c.
Rain		0.82	

Highest open air temperature on the 26th ... 89
Lowest open air temperature on the 26th ... 77

1.—Barometer reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—Direction of the Wind to two points.
5.—Force of the Wind according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—State of the Weather: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th September, 1889.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the Captains, the Agents, nor the Owners, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Comet, Ger. ship, Krippner.—Carlowitz & Co.
Guthrie, Brit. str., Craig.—Russell & Co.
Ingraban, Ger. str., Massmann.—Wieler & Co.
Japan, Brit. str., Gardner.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Josephus, Amr. ship, Rogers.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Lady Harewood, Brit. bk., Williams.—Captain.
Sea Witch, Amr. ship, Tibbets.—Captain.
Vigilant, Amr. ship, Gould.—Russell & Co.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*), PUBLISHED DAILY, is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via SUEZ CANAL	Sutlej (str.)	W. D. Worcester		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Oct., at Noon.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Laertes (str.)	Scale	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Cyclops (str.)	Nish	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Oct.
LONDON DIRECT	Bombay (str.)	S. Bason		Butterfield & Swire	On 15th Oct.
LONDON & HAMBURG	Gustav & Oscar		Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	Lydia (str.)	G. Petersen		Siemssen & Co.	On 2nd Oct., 10 A.M.
HAVRE & LONDON	Amphitrite		Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG	Flintshire (str.)	Dwyer	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 28th inst.
HAMBURG DIRECT	Comet		Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, &c.	Caledonien (str.)	Manbenge		Messageries Maritimes	On 16th Oct., at Noon
VANCOUVER B.C. via KOBE, &c.	Parthia (str.)	Wallace		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On 10th Oct., at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA.	City of Sydney (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 9th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via AMOY, &c.	Arabic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO	Harvest Queen	E. A. Forsyth	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Josephus	Rogers	Hongkong	Arnhold Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Mauna-Loa	Douglas		Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Australia			Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Annie H. Smith			Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Robert S. Besnard	Andrews	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Occidental	Taylor	Hongkong	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Mabel	F. Snow	Hongkong	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Albany (str.)	E. Porter		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 1st Oct.
GENOA via BOMBAY, &c.	Bisagno (str.)	Valle		Carlowitz & Co.	On 5th Oct., at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Changsha (str.)	Williams	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Guthrie (str.)	Craig	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA via N'SAKI, KOBE	Kashgar (str.)	W. L. Brown	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Oct., daylight
CALCUTTA via STRAITS	Japan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 1st Oct., at Noon
TIENTSIN	Yuensang (str.)	Slessar		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 10th Oct.
SHANGHAI	Peshawur (str.)	L. H. Moule		P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Choysang (str.)	Sawer	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	Sarpedon (str.)	Barwise	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Oct.
MANILA via AMOY	Nansing (str.)	Thomson	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 30th inst., 3 P.M.
MANILA via AMOY	Zafiro (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	On 30th inst., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI	Hailoong (str.)	Goddard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow daylight.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pill-taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand millions) pills are consumed every year. In early day, pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose) and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not gripe and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never gripe or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pills will effect a speedy cure. Oftentimes partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels, with a dose of these pills, and good health will follow.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make you feel worse before you are better. They are, without doubt, the best family physic ever discovered. They remove all obstructions to the natural functions in either sex without any unpleasant effects. [4—769

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, 1815. Are represented in China by
Messrs. Siemssen & Co. *
" Lane, Crawford & Co. & by *
" R. E. Reynell & Co. in Japan *

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by these well-known Shippers.

SPIRITS.

COGNAC—Their popular "4 Star" quality and best.—No better shipped.
COGNAC—Their well-known "2 Star" quality

SCOTCH WHISKY.
See Separate Advertisement.

IRISH WHISKY.
The Best—Only one quality consigned.

PORT—"Invalids."
Invalids in particular are recommended to select this Wine. See special Advertisement.

SHERRY.
For Connoisseurs the following Wines have their own distinctive merits—
The "Invalids," pale, delicate, fine flavor.
"Amoroso," a Stouter Wine, very popular.
"Manzanilla," a clean dry appetising Wine.
"Sherry—White Seal," a special favorite in China, very delicate and soft.

CLARET.
Perfectly pure Bordeaux, not loaded to please vitiated palates.
Mouton ... in quarts and pints.
Larose ... in quarts and pints.
St. Estephe ... in quarts and pints.
Margaux-Medoc in quarts and pints.

LIQUEUR.
Benedictine from the Monastery.
C. P. & Co. are the Sole Consignors of this world wide known Liqueur.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms marked * [1697

MRS. KORFF'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MRS. KORFF, of the Berlin Conservatory, will be happy to receive Pupils for the Pianoforte and Singing at No. 3, West Terrace.

Mrs. Korff is assisted by Mdlle. Maillard, who is also prepared to give Lessons in French, Grammatical, Conversational, and Literary.

Pupils attended at their residences if desired, and arrangements made for Classes.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1978

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtsze.)

THE Company's Steamship "CHOYSANG," Captain Sawer, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 28th inst., at Three P.M.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [2029

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at Port Darwin & Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to New Zealand, Tasmania, &c).

THE Steamship "GUTHRIE," Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 28th inst., at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1986

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG," Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 29th inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [2026

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship "FLINTSHIRE," Dwyer, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1889. [1592

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA via AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "ZAFIRO," Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [2034

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "LAERTES," Captain Scale, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th inst.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland, can, on application to the undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Algiers is 28 hours' steam from Marseilles and thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1878

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship "CHANGSHA," Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [1998

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtsze.)

THE Company's Steamship "SARPEDON," Captain Barwise, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [2033

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "CYCLOPS," Captain Nish, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st October.

Passengers for Europe desiring to proceed Overland, can, on application to the undersigned, have their Tickets endorsed for surrender at Algiers in exchange for Coupon Tickets to Marseilles (by Transatlantic Company's express Boats) and thence to Paris or London.

Algiers is 28 hours' steam from Marseilles and thence to London occupies about the same time.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1749

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "ALBANY," E. Porter, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 1st October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1889. [1973

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Amoy, Kobe and Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 %. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [4

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 1st October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1889. [2017

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, London, Liverpool, and Bremen).

THE Steamship "LYDIA," Captain G. Petersen, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of October, at Ten A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [2005

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "KASHGAR," Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above places on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, at Daylight.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [2030

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(Florio & Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY, having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers, to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine, and South American Ports up to Callao. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship "BISAGNO," Captain Valle, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th October, at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [6

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship "YUEN SANG," Captain Slessar, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [2028

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "PESHAWUR," Captain L. H. Moule, will leave for the above place 24 hours after arrival with the outward English Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. American Ship "ANNIE H. SMITH," shortly expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1889. [1902

FOR HAMBURG DIRECT,
(With option of Calling either at LONDON or HAVRE).

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Ship "COMET," will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1792

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for Batavia, Persian Gulf Ports, Marseilles, Trieste, Hamburg, New York, and Boston.

Specie only landed at Plymouth.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "SUTLEJ," Captain W. D. Worcester, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct via COLOMBO, and SUEZ CANAL, calling at MARSEILLES and usual Ports of call, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, 1889, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., the day before sailing; Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889. [1

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF SYDNEY" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at One P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities, of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 %. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [3

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT, Calling at INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOMBAY," Captain S. Bason, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 15th October.

This Vessel is disconnected from the Mail services but has excellent Accommodation for through Passengers (First Saloon only) at reduced rates. Electric Light. Deck Cabins. Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [1897

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. British Bark "ROBERT S. BESNARD," Andrews, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1889. [1926

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship "JOSEPHUS," Rogers, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1889. [1341

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship "OCCIDENTAL," Taylor, Master, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [1985

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. 1. 1. American Bark "MABEL," F. Snow, Master, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1889. [2014

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L 1 1 British Ship "HARVEST QUEEN," E. A. Forsyth, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1889. [1891

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Bark "AUSTRALIA" will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1889. [1818

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Ship "AMPHITRITE," will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1791

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Ship "GUSTAV & OSCAR," will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1889. [1790

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. 1. 1. British Barque "MAUNA-LOA," Captain Douglas, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1889. [1748

INSURANCES.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [678

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889. [413

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [15

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office—Hongkong.
CAPITAL (Subscribed), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Lum Sin Sang, Esq.
Ban Hup, Esq. | Yow Chong Peng, Esq.
Chan Li Choy Esq. | Q. Hoi Chune, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO-LIN YUEN, Secretary.
Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1949

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong 15th July, 1887. [55

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

As Agents of the above Company we are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at Current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1889. [902

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1870.
Head Office,—Hongkong.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Paid-up Capital	$ 400,000
Reserve Fund	650,000
Claims Paid	710,000
Bonuses Paid	400,000

RISKS accepted at Current Rates of Premia.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [733

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1872. [14

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [165

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Peshawur*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 8 a.m. on the 25th, and is due here on the 1st October.

THE CANADIAN MAILS.

The C. P. steamer *Parthia*, with the next Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 23rd, and is due here on or about the 1st October.

The C. P. steamer *Port Fairy*, with the Canadian mail of the 20th September, left Vancouver on the afternoon of that date, and is due here on or about the 17th October.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Singapore on the 23rd, and is due here on or about the 29th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Sarpedon* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 24th September, and is due here on the 1st October.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Amoy, Kobe, Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Arabic*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Choysang*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Guthrie*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fushun*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *China*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Johann*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hailoong*, to-day, the 28th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro*, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Tuesday, the 1st October, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Lydia*, on Wednesday, the 2nd October, at 9.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Wednesday, the 2nd October, at 5.00 P.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Arabic* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

11.15 A.M., Registry ceases.

11.30 A.M., Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Sutlej* will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

THE BONDMAN.

A NEW SAGA.

BY HALL CAINE,

AUTHOR OF "THE DEEMSTER," "A SON OF HAGAR," "THE SHADOW OF A CRIME," &c., &c.

[*Now First Published.*]

CHAPTER XIX.

THE SWORD OF ESAU.

Jason went back to his lodging by the Cathedral, found the old caretaker sitting up for him, made some excuse for returning late, and turned in to bed. His room was the guest-chamber—a little, muggy, stifling box, with bed and bedding of eider-down sewed into canvas sacks. He threw off his boots and lay down in his clothes. Hour followed hour and he did not sleep. He was nevertheless not wholly awake, but retained a sort of sluggish consciousness which his dazed brain could not govern. Twelve had chimed from the great clock of the turret overhead as he lay down, and he heard one, two, three, and four follow in their turn. By this time he was feeling a dull pain at the back of his head, and a heavy throbbing in his neck. Until then he had been ever a man of great bodily strength, with never an ache or ailment. "I am making myself ill before anything is done," he thought, "and if I fall sick nothing can come of my enterprise. That must not be." With an effort of will he composed himself to sleep. Still for a space he saw the weary night wear on; but the lapse, the broken thread, and the dazed sense stole over him at last, and he dropped into a deep slumber. When he awoke the white light of midday was coming in strong dancing bars through the rents of the dark blanket that covered the little window, the clock of the Cathedral was chiming twelve once again, and over the little cobble causeway of the street in front there was the light patter of many sealskin shoes. "How could I sleep away my time like this with so much to do?" he thought, and leapt up instantly.

His old landlady had more than once looked in upon him during the morning, and watched him with an air of pity. "Poor lad, he looks ill," she thought; and so left him to sleep on. While he ate his breakfast of skyr and skate and coffee, the good soul busied herself about him, asking what work he had a mind to do now that he had come back, and where he meant to look for it, with other questions of a like kind. But he answered her many words with few of his own, merely saying that he intended to look about him before deciding on anything, and that he had something in his pocket to go on with in the meanwhile.

Some inquiries he made of her in his turn, and they were mainly about the new President, or Governor: what like he was to look upon, and what his movements were, and if he was much seen in the town. The good body could tell him very little, being old, very deaf, and feeble on her feet, and going about hardly at all farther than the floors of the cathedral on cleaning days. But her deaf old husband, hobbling in from the street at that moment, said he had heard somebody say that a session of Althing was sitting then, and that under the Republic that had lately been proclaimed Michael Sunlocks presided at the parliament-house daily about midday.

Hearing this Jason rose from his unfinished breakfast, and went out on some pretended errand; but when he got to the wooden shed where Althing held its session he found the sitting over and the delegates dispersed. His only object had been to see Michael Sunlocks that he might know him, and having lost his first opportunity he returned the following day, coming earlier, before the sitting had begun or the delegates had yet gathered. But though he lounged within the door yard, while the members passed through, jesting and laughing together, he saw no one young enough to answer to Michael Sunlocks. He was too much in dread of attracting attention to inquire of the few idlers who looked on like himself, so he went away and came yet again the next day after and waited as before. Once more he felt that the man he looked for had not passed in with the rest, and between fear of exciting suspicion and of throwing away further chances, he questioned the doorkeeper of the Chamber. This person stuttered before every word, but Jason learned at length that Michael Sunlocks had not been there for a week, that by the rule of the new Constitution the president presided only at the sittings of the higher house, the Council, and that the present sittings were those of the lower house, the Senate.

That was Thursday, and Jason reflected that though four days were gone nothing was done. Vexed with himself for the caution that had wasted so much time, he boldly started inquiries on many sides. Then he learned that it was the daily practice of the Governor to go at twelve o'clock noon to the embankment in front of the merchant stores, where his gangs of masons were throwing up the new fort. At that hour that day Jason was there, but found that the Governor had already been and gone. Going earlier the next day, Friday, he learned that the Governor had not yet come, and so he lay about to wait for him. But the men whom he had questioned began to cast curious glances in his direction, and to mutter together in groups. Then he remembered that it was a time of revolution, that he might be mistaken for a Danish spy, and as such be forthwith seized and imprisoned. "That would stop everything," he thought, and moved away.

In a tavern of a bye-street, a long lean youth, threadbare and tipsy, formerly a student and latterly expelled from the college for drunkenness, told him that the new Governor turned in at the Latin School every evening at dusk, to inspect the drill of the regiment he had banded. So to the Latin School at dusk Jason made his way, but the place was dark and silent when he came upon it, and from a lad who was running out at the moment he heard that the drill-sergeant had fallen ill, and the drill been discontinued.

On the wharf by the jetty the boatman who had recognized him on landing, old Jon Olafsson, told him that serving whiting and skate to the Bishop's Palace he found that the new Governor was ever coming and going there. Now of all houses Jason had most avoided that house, lest he should be seen of those eyes that would surely read his mission at a glance. Yet as night fell in, and he might approach the place with safety, he haunted the ways that led to it. But never again did he see Michael Sunlocks even in the uncertain darkness, and thinking how hard it was to set eyes on this man, whom he must know of a surety before ever his enterprise could be ripe, a secret dread took hold of him, and he all but renounced his design. "Why is it that I cannot see him?" he thought. "Why, of all men in the town, is he the only one whom I can never meet face to face? Why, of all men here am I the only one whom he has never seen?" It was as if higher powers were keeping them apart.

By this time he realised that he was being observed, for in the dusk, on the Thingvellir-road, that led past Government House, three men overtook him, and went on to talk with easy confidence in signs and broken words. He saw that they were Danes; that one was old and white headed; another was young, sallow, and of a bitter spirit; and the third, who was elderly, was of a meek and quiet manner.

"How are they going on in the old country? Anything done yet? When are they coming?" said the young man.

"Ah, don't be afraid," said the old man. "We know you are watching him," he added, with a sideling motion of the head towards Government House. "But he will send no more of our sons and brothers to his sulphur mines, to slave like beasts of burden. His days are numbered."

Then the young man laughed bitterly.

"They say he is to be married. Let him make merry while he may," he said with a deep oath.

And at that Jason faced about to them.

"You have been mistaken, sirs," he said. "I am not a spy, and neither am I an assassin."

He walked away with what composure he could command, but he trembled like a leaf, for by this encounter three new thoughts possessed him: first, that when his attempt had been made and his work done, he who believed himself appointed by God, as the instrument of His righteous retribution, would stand no otherwise before man than as a common midnight murderer; next, that unless he made haste with his design he would be forestalled by others with baser motives; and again that if his bearing had so nearly revealed his purpose to the Danes, it might suggest it to others with more interest in defeating it.

In his former rashness he had gone everywhere, even where the throngs were thickest, and talked with everyone, even the six stalwart constables who had taken the place of the rheumatic watchmen whom he knew in earlier days. But from the hour of that meeting with the Danes he found himself going about as stealthily as a cat, watching everybody, thinking everybody was watching him, shrinking from every sight, and quaking at every sound. "They can do what they like with me after it is over," he thought, "but first let it be done."

He felt afraid, who had never before known the taste of fear; he felt weary, who had never until then known what it was to be tired. "Oh, what is this that is coming over me?" he thought. "If I am doing well, why do I tremble?" For even while he planned his daring attempt a great feebleness seemed to be in all his members.

Thus it chanced that on the next day thereafter, Saturday, he saw many busy preparations along the line of the High-street and its bye-ways, such as the swinging of pulley ropes from house front to house front, and the shaking out of bunting, without asking what festival they purported. But returning to his lodging in the evening he found his landlady busy with preparations of a like kind about the entrance to the yard of the Cathedral, and then he knew too well what new thing was coming. All the same he asked, and his landlady answered him.

"Lord bless me," she cried, "and haven't you heard that the young Governor is to be wedded?"

"When?" said Jason.

"To-morrow," said the old body.

"Where?"

"Why, in the Cathedral, surely. It will be a bonny sight, I promise you. You would like to see it, I make no doubt. Well, and so you shall, my son, I'll get you in. Only leave it to me. Only leave it to me."

Jason had expected this answer; like a horse that quivers under the lash, while it is yet hissing over his head, he had seen the blow coming; yet when it came it startled and stunned him. He got up, touching no food, and staggered back into the street.

It was now dark night. The stores were lit up by their open lamps, whose noisome smoke streamed out over the pathway, and mingled with the foul vapours that came from the drinking shops. The little town was very busy; throngs of people passed to and fro, and there was much shouting and noisy laughter.

To Jason all this was a mass of confusion, like a dream that is vague and broken and has no semblance of reality. His knees smote together as he walked, and his mind was clogged and numbed. At length he was conscious that some brawlers who were lounging at the door of a tavern were jeering as he went by them, and that a woman who was passing at the same moment was rating them roundly.

"Can't you see he's ill?" she was saying, and they were laughing lustily.

He turned towards the sea, and there, with only the black beach before his eyes and the monotonous beat of the waves in his ears, his faculties grew clearer. "Oh God!" he thought, "am I to strike him down before her face and at the very foot of the altar? It is terrible. It must be true that I am ill—or perhaps mad—or both."

But he wrestled with his irresolute spirit and overcame it. One by one he marshalled his reasons and bit by bit he justified himself. When his anger wavered against the man who had twice supplanted him, he recalled his vow to execute judgment, and when his vow seemed horrible he remembered that Greeba herself had wronged him.

Thus he had juggled with himself night after night, and if morning after morning peace had come with the coming of light, it was gone for ever now. He rehearsed everything in his mind and saw it all as he meant it to be. To-morrow while the bells were ringing he would go into the cathedral. His old landlady, the caretaker, would put him in the front seat before the alter-rail. The pews would already be thronged, and there would be whispering behind him, and little light fits of suppressed laughter. Presently the old Bishop would come, halting along in his surplice, holding the big book in his trembling hands. Then the bridegroom would step forward, and he should see him and mark him and know him. The bride herself would come next in a dazzling cloud of her bridesmaids, all dressed in white. Then as the two stood together—he and she hand in hand, glancing softly at each other, and with all other eyes upon them, he himself would rise up—*and do it*. Suddenly there would be a wild cry, and she would turn towards him, and see him and understand him, and fall fainting before him. Then while both lay at his feet he would turn to those about him and say, very calmly, "Take me. It was I." All being done he would not shrink, and when his time came he would meet his fate without flinching, and in the awful hereafter he would stand before the white throne and say, "It would have been an evil thing if God's ways had not been justified before men; so I have executed on earth His judgment who has said in His Holy Writ that the wrongdoer shall surely suffer vengeance, even to the third and fourth generation of His children."

Thinking so, in the mad tangle of his poor, disordered brain, yet with a great awe upon him as of one laden with a mission from on high, Jason went back to his lodging, threw himself down, without undressing, upon the bed, and fell in a heavy sleep.

When he awoke next morning the bells in the turret overhead were jangling in his ears, and his deaf old landlady was leaning over him and calling to him.

"Get up, love, get up; it's late, love; you'll miss it all, love; it's time to go in, love," she was saying; and a little later she led him by a side door into the Cathedral.

He took a seat where he had decided to take it, in a corner of the pew before the alter-rail, and all seemed the same as he had pictured. The throngs of people were behind him, and he could hear their whispering and light laughter while they waited. There was the door at which the venerable Bishop would soon enter, carrying his big book, and there was the path, kept free and strewn with flowers, down which the bride and her train would pass on to the red form before him. Ah! the flowers—blood-red and purple—how sweetly they trailed over altar-rail, and pulpit, and the tablet of the ten commandments! Following them with his eyes, while with his hands he fumbled his belt for *that* which he had concluded to carry there, suddenly he was smitten with an awful dread. One line of the printed words before him seemed to come floating through the air down to his face in a vapour of the same blood red.

Thou shalt do no murder!

Jason started to his feet. Why was he there? What had he come to do? He must go. The place was stifling him. In another moment he was crushing his way out of the cathedral. He felt like a man sentenced to death.

Being in the free air again he regained his self-control. "What madness! It is no murder," he thought. But he could not get back to his seat, and so he turned to where the crowd was thickest outside. That was down the line of the pathway to the wide west entrance. As he approached this point he saw that the people were in high commotion. He hurried up to them and inquired the cause. The bridal party had just passed through. At that moment the full swell of the organ came out through the open doors. The marriage service had begun.

After a while Jason had so far recovered his composure as to look about him. Deep as the year had sunk towards winter, the day was brilliant. The air was so bright that it seemed to ring. The sea in front of the town smiled under the sunlight; the broad stretch of lava behind it glistened; the glaciers in the distance sparkled, and the black jokulls far beyond shewed their snowy domes against the blue sky. Oh, it was one of God's own mornings, when all His earth looks glad. And the Cathedral yard—for all it slept so full of dead men's bones—was that day a bright and busy place. Troops of happy girls were there in their jackets of grey, braided with gold or silver, and with belts of filigree; troops of young men, too, in their knee breeches, with bows of red ribbon, their dark-grey stockings and sealskin shoes; old men as well in their coats of homespun, and old women in their long blue cloaks; children in their plaited kirtles, and here and there a traveller with his leather wallet for his snuff and money. At the entrance gate there was a triumphal arch of ribbons and evergreens, and under its shadow there were six men with horns and guns, ready for a salute when the bride appeared; and in the street outside there was a stall laden with food and drink for all who should that day come and ask.

Only to Jason was the happy place a Gethsemane, and standing in the thick of the crowd, on a grave with a sunken roof, under the shadow of the cathedral, he listened with a dull ear to the buzz of talk between two old gossips behind him. He noticed that they were women with prominent eyeballs, which produced a dreamy, serious, half-stupid, half-humorous look, like that of the dogs in the picture that sit in the judgment seat.

"She's English," said one. "No, Irish. No, Manx—whatever that means. Anyway she's foreign, and can't speak a word that anybody can understand. So mother Helda says, and she's a worthy woman you know, and cleans the floors at the Palace."

"But they say she's a sweet lady for all that," said the other; and just then a young student at their back pushed his laughing face between their shoulders and said,

"Who? Old mother Helda?"

"Mother Helda be bothered. The lady. And her father has been wrecked in coming to her wedding too! Poor old man, what a pity. The Governor sent my son Oscar with twenty of Toega's men to Stappen to look for him. That was a fortnight ago. I expect him back soon."

"They might have waited until he came. Why didn't they?"

"Oscar?" said the laughing face between them.

"The father, goose. Poor lady, how lonely she must feel! But then the old Bishop is so good to everybody."

"Well, he deserves a good wife."

"The old Bishop?" said the student, shaking his sides.

"The young Governor, I'm talking of; and don't be so quick in snapping folks up, Jon Arnason. He's the best Governor we ever had. And what a change from the last one. Why, he doesn't mind speaking to anyone. Just think, only yesterday he stopped me and said, 'Good morning,' he said, 'your son won't be long away now,' quite humble and homelike."

"Well, God bless him—and her too, foreign or not—and may they live long——"

"And have a good dozen," added the laughing voice behind them.

And then all three laughed together.

By this time the organ, which had been silent for a little while, had burst forth afresh, and though its strains were loud and jubilant, yet to Jason they seemed to tell the story of his sorrow, and all the trouble of his days. He tried not to listen, and to pass the moments in idly watching the swaying throng, whose heads beneath his own rose and fell like a broken sea. But his mind *would* be active, and the broad swell of the music floated into his soul and consumed it. "Can it be possible," he thought, "that I intend to smite him down when he comes through that doorway by her side? And yet I love her—and he is my brother."

Still the organ rang out over graveyard and people, and only by an effort of will could Jason hold back his tears. "Man! man!" he cried in his heart, "call it by its true name—not judgment, but murder. Yes, murder for jealous love, murder for love despised!"

A new and awful light had then illumined his gloomy mind, and his face betokened his sufferings, for though no tears fell down his hard cheeks, his eyes were bloodshot. In complete self-forgetfulness he pressed forward, until his way was stopped by a little iron cross that stood at the head of a grave. "My mother's," he thought. "No, hers is next."

The organ broke into yet another strain at that moment—a proud, triumphant peal of song, which in the frenzy of Jason's seemed either to reach up to heaven's gate or to go down to the brink of hell. There was a movement among the people, a buzz of voices, a hush, and a whispered cry, "They are coming, they are coming!"

"God bless them," said one.

"Heaven protect them," said another.

And every blessing fell on Jason like a curse. "Murder let it be," he thought, and turned his eyes where other eyes were looking. Then passing under the broad arch, stepping out of the blue shadow into the white sunshine, all radiant in her grace and lovely sweetness, meek and tender, with tears in her soft brown eyes—it was she; it was she; it was Greeba—Greeba—Greeba.

Jason felt his strength exhausted. A strange dizziness seized him. He looked down to avoid the light. His eyes fell on the iron cross before him, and he read the name graven upon it. *The name was his own.*

Then everything seemed to whirl around him. He remembered no more, save a shuffling of feet, a dull hum over his head, like the noise of water in the ears of a drowning man, and a sense of being lifted and carried.

But another consciousness came to him, and it was very sweet, though uncertain. He was floating up—up—up to where the mountains were green, and the sea was tranquil, and the trees made music in the quiet air. And Greeba was there, and she was laying her cool hand on his hot forehead, and he was looking at the troubled heaving of her round bosom. "Aren't you very proud of yourself, Jason?" she was whispering softly, and then he was clasping the beautiful girl in his arms and kissing her, and she was springing away, blushing deeply, and he was holding down his head, and laughing in his heart.

"Lie still, love; lie you still," fell on his ear, and he opened his eyes. He was in his own room at the little cottage of the caretakers. The old woman was bending over him, and bathing his forehead with one hand, while with the other hand she was holding her apron to her eyes.

"He's coming round nicely, praise the Lord," she said, cheerily.

"I remember," said Jason, in a weak voice. "Did I faint?"

"Faint, love?" said the good soul, putting her deaf ear close to his lips, "Why, it's fever, love, brain fever."

"What time is it?" said Jason.

"Time, love? Lord help us, what does the boy want with the time? But it's just the way with all of them. Mid-evening, love."

"What day is it—Sunday?"

"Sunday, love? No, but Tuesday. It was on Sunday you fell senseless, poor boy."

"Where was that?"

"Where? Why, where but in the Cathedral yard, just at the very minute the weddiners were coming out at the door?"

And hearing this Jason's face broke into a smile like sunshine, and he uttered a loud cry of relief. "Thank God. Oh, thank God."

But while an angel of hope seemed to bring him good tidings of a great peril averted, and even as a prayer gushed from his torn heart, he remembered the vision of his delirium, and knew that he was for ever a bereaved and broken man. At that his face, which had been red as his hair, grew pale as ashes, and a low cunning came over him, and he wondered if he had betrayed himself in his unconsciousness.

"Have I been delirious?" he asked.

"Delirious, love? Oh no, love, no; only distraught a little and cursing sometimes, the Saints preserve us," said the old landlady in her shrill treble.

Jason remembered that the old woman was deaf, and gathering that she alone had nursed him, and that no one else had seen him since his attack, except her deaf husband and a druggist from the High-street who had bled him, he smiled and was satisfied.

"Lord bless me, how he mends," said the hearty old woman, and she gave him the look of an affectionate dog.

"And now, good soul, I am hungry, and must make up for all this fasting," said Jason.

"Ay, ay, and that you must, lad," said the old woman, and off she went to cook him something to eat.

But his talk of hunger had been no more than a device to get rid of her, for he knew that the kind creature would try to restrain him from rising. So when she was gone he stumbled to his feet, feeling very weak and dazed, and with infinite struggle and sweat tugged on his clothes—for they had been taken off—and staggered out into the streets.

It was night, and the clouds hung low as if snow might be coming, but the town seemed very light, as with bonfires round about it and rockets shot into the air, and very noisy, too, as with guns fired and music played, so that Jason's watery eyes felt dazzled, and his singing ears were stunned. But he walked on, hardly knowing which way he was going, and hearing only as sounds at sea the voices that called to him from the doors of the drinking-shops, until he came out at the bridge to the Thingvellir-road. And there, in the sombre darkness, he was overtaken by the three Danes who had spoken to him before.

"So your courage failed you at the last moment—I watched you and saw how it was. Ah, don't be afraid, we are your friends, and you are one of us. Let us play at hide and seek no longer."

"They say he is going down the fiord in search of his wife's father. Take care he does not slip away. Old Jorgen is coming back. Good night."

So saying, without once turning their faces towards Jason's face, they strode past him with an indifferent air. Then Jason became conscious that Government House was ablaze with lights, that some of its windows were half down, that sounds of music and dancing came from within, and that on the grass plat in front, which was lit by torches, men and women in gay costumes were strolling to and fro, in pairs.

And turning from the bridge towards the house he saw a man go by on horseback in the direction of the sea, and remembered in a dull way that just there and at that hour he had seen Michael Sunlocks ride past him in the dusk.

What happened thereafter he never rightly knew, only that in a distempered dream he was standing with others outside the rails about Government House while the snow began to fall through the darkness, that he saw the dancers circling across the lighted windows and heard the music of the flutes and violins above the steady chime of the sea, that he knew this merry-making to be a festival of her marriage whom he loved with a love beyond that of his immortal soul, that the shame of his condition pained him, the pain of it maddened him, the madness of it swept away his consciousness, and that when he came to himself he had forced his way into the house, thinking to meet his enemy face to face, and was in a room alone with Greeba, who was cowering before him with a white face of dismay.

"Jason," she was saying, "why are you here?"

"Why are *you* here?" he asked.

"Why have you followed me?" she cried.

"Why have you followed *him*?"

"What have you come for?"

"Is *this* what *you* have come for?"

"Jason," she cried again, "I wronged you, that is true, but you forgave me. I asked you to choose for me, and if you had said 'Stay' I should have stayed. But you released me, you know you did. You gave me up to him, and now he is my husband."

"But this man is Michael Sunlocks," said Jason.

"Didn't you know that before?" said Greeba. "Ah, then, I know what you have come for. You have recalled your forgiveness, and have come to punish me for deserting you. But spare me! Oh, spare me! Not for my own sake, but his; for I am his wife now, and he loves me very dearly. No, no, not that, but only spare me, Jason," she cried, and crouched at his feet.

"I would not harm a hair of your head, Greeba," he said.

"Then what have you come for?" she said.

"This man is the son of Stephen Orry," he said.

"Then it is for him," she cried, and leapt to her feet. "Ah, now I understand. I have not forgotten the night in Port-y-Vullin."

"Does he know of that?" said Jason.

"No."

"Does he know I am here?"

"No."

"Does he know we have met?"

"No."

"Let me see him."

"Why do you ask to see him?"

"Let me see him!"

"But why?" she stammered. "Why see him? It is I who have wronged you."

"That's why I want to see him," said Jason.

She uttered a cry of terror and staggered back. There was an ominous silence, in which it passed through Greeba's mind that all that was happening then had happened before. She could hear Jason's laboured breathing, and the dull thud of the music through the walls.

"Jason," she cried, "what harm has he ever done you? I alone am guilty before you. If your vengeance must fall on anyone let it fall on me."

"Where is he?" said Jason.

"He is gone," said Greeba.

"Gone?"

"Yes, to find my poor father. The dear old man was wrecked in coming here, and my husband sent men to find him. But they blundered and came back empty-handed, and not half-an-hour ago he went off himself."

"Was he riding?" said Jason; but without waiting for an answer he made towards the door.

"Wait! Where are you going?" cried Greeba. Swift as lightning the thought had flashed through her mind, "What if he should follow him!"

Now the door to the room was a heavy, double-hung door of antique build, and at the next instant she had leapt to it and shot the heavy wooden bar that bolted it.

At that he laid one powerful hand on the bar itself, and wrenched it outwards across the leverage of its iron loops, and it cracked and broke, and fell to the ground in splinters.

Then her strong excitement lent the brave girl strength, and her fear for her husband gave her courage, and crying, "Stop, for heaven's sake stop," she put her back to the door, tore up the sleeve of her dress, and thrust her bare right arm through the loops where the bar had been.

"Now," she cried, "you must break my arm after it."

"God forbid," said Jason, and he fell back for a moment at that sight. But recovering himself he said, "Greeba, I would not touch your beautiful arm to hurt it; no, not for all the wealth of the world. But I must go, so let me pass."

Still her terror was centred on the thought of Jason's vengeance.

"Jason," she cried, "he is my husband. Only think—my husband!"

"Let me pass," said Jason.

"Jason," she cried again, "my husband is everything to me, and I am all in all to him."

"Let me pass," said Jason.

"You intend to follow him. You are seeking him to kill him."

"Let me pass."

"Deny it."

"Let me pass."

"Never," she cried. "Kill *me* if you will, but until you have done so you shall not pass this door. Kill me!"

"Not for my soul's salvation!" said Jason.

"Then give up your wicked purpose. Give it up, give it up."

"Only when he shall have given up his life."

"Then I warn you, I will show you no pity, for you have shown none to me."

At that she screamed for help, and presently the faint music ceased, and there was a noise of hurrying feet. Jason stood a moment listening; then he looked towards the window, and saw that it was of one frame, and had no sash that opened. At the next instant he had doubled his arms across his face and dashed through glass and bars.

A minute afterwards the room was full of men and women, and Jason was brought back into it, pale, sprinkled with snow, and blood-stained.

"I charge that man with threatening the life of my husband," Greeba cried.

Then it seemed as if twenty strong hands laid hold of Jason at once. But no force was needed, for he stood quiet and silent, and looked like a man who had walked in his sleep, and been suddenly awakened by the sound of Greeba's voice. One glance he gave her of great suffering and proud defiance, and then, guarded on either hand, passed out of the place like a captured lion.

(*To be continued.*)

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Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [27

NOTICE.

I HEREBY warn Buyers of PRESERVES, SOY, &c., that of late several fraudulent imitations of my brand CHYLOONG have been offered for Sale and that no goods will be genuine CHYLOONG PRESERVES, unless the following label is found in the boxes:—
CHYLOONG
DEALER IN SWEETMEATS,
SOY, AND ALL KINDS OF CANTON PRESERVES,
No. 84, OLD CHINA STREET,
and on Casks my Seal CHYLOONG CANTON with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.
I also beg to notify that I have no Agency in Hongkong, nor is anybody entrusted with the Sale of my Goods there.
CHYLOONG,
Honam, Canton.
1191]

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.
13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
The TELEPHONE EXCHANGE is now in working order.
Subscription, $80 per Annum.
Electrical Material on sale, or hire.
Electric BELLS fitted and maintained.
Agents for ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
Estimates free for all kinds of Electrical work.
A. SANDFORD,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1888. [1629

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY, surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full. [3—91

IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS
Children's 1/3 per doz
Ladies' 2/4½ "
Gent's 3/6 "
Hemstitched—
Ladies' 2/11½
Gent's 4/11 per doz.
DIRECT FROM IRELAND.
"The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—THE QUEEN.
IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN,
Fish Napkins, 2/11 per dozen. Dinner Napkins, 5/6 per dozen. Table Cloths, 2 yards square, 2/11; 2½ yards by 3 yards, 5/11 each. Monograms, &c., woven and embroidered. Samples and Illustrated Price Lists, post free to any part of the world.
ROBINSON & CLEAVER, to the Queen, BELFAST, Ireland.
Telegraphic Address:—"LINEN," BELFAST.
Samples of IRISH LACES, &c., post free. Also IRISH POPLINS, &c. [1695

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.
Invaluable for India, as an efficient tonic in all cases of weakness. Keeps good in the hottest climates and for any length of time.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
Finest and Cheapest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.
Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
Cookery books can be had at the Office of this Paper.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LD.
9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND. [1674

Samples and Illustrated Price Lists of IRISH LINENS, CAMBRICS, &c., Post Free to any part of the world.
PRETTY FANCY BOXES, suitable for half dozens or dozens of Handkerchiefs, encased in cardboard covers, so as to pass uninjured by post, 3d., 6d., 9d., to 1s. 6d. each.

ELLWOOD'S INDIAN HELMETS
ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS
Were awarded
THE GOLD MEDAL
At the International Health Exhibition,
London, 1884.
(The only Gold Medal in Class XV.)
ELLWOOD'S PATENT
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF SUNSTROKE.
The public are requested to see that the Helmets are stamped
"ELLWOOD'S PATENT."
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers,
J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.
[459

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly soft and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [1883

MEMORY.—LOISETTE'S SYSTEM of Memory Training. "The value of the fee returned to me twenty-fold."—Dr. Albert Carter (11th Nov., 1888) "Of great advantage to a strong memory, incalculable aid to a weak one."—Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Fairly acquired, and very interesting."—Rev. S. Bell, M.A. "Cure of mind wandering and increase of vocabulary."—J. Macgregor, M.A. "I find your system an excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. Lessons, by post. Opinions of Mr. Proctor and of many members of the medical, &c., professions, Free—A. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London. [1852

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL
PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all
Stationers and Dealers. [981

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. [8—711

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.
AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the PRESERVATION OF WOOD.
The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-paint and Tar.
SIMPLE APPLICATION. GREAT SAVING.
NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.
Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus, Insects, and Decay.
Used during the last 12 years with the utmost success.
The most effective preparation against the ravages of WHITE ANTS and all other Wood destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies.
Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8 cents per lb.
For Further Particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [1230

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [29

MACAO ROTISSERIE.
No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA."
BEST BRANDS WINES & SPIRITS,
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER,
TIFFIN & DINNER to Order.
Proprietress,
1396] Miss C. PALMER.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL.
$22.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$23.......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s
CLARET, GRAND VIN LEOVILLE.
$25.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE.
$13.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$14.......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50.......... per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5.......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.
$8.......... per case of 1 dozen bottles.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [25

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PORT AUGUSTA," FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [8

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Consignees are hereby informed that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 28th instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [2007

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BELLONA,"
Captain Haesloop, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 24th inst.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Godown Co. and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1889. [2003

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"COLLINGHAM,"
Captain G. W. Watson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer, will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st October, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [2011

STEAMSHIP "OXUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Ex S. S. *Guadiana* and *Tamise*, and from Havre, Ex S.S. *Tamise*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, Bowrington whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 3rd Oct., at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per package per diem.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th Oct., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [12

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AJAX," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th inst.
Goods undelivered after the 3rd October, will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1889. [1988

LA TORRE
A NATURAL SOLERA SHERRY.
Dr. STEVENSON MACADAM, writes:—
"ANALYTICAL LABORATORY, EDINBURGH.
"11th June, 1888.
"Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
"I have made a careful and exhaustive Analysis of a sample of Sherry of the mark 'LA TORRE.' The results show this Sherry to be a natural Wine of great purity, free from added alcohol or other addition.
"The 'LA TORRE' Sherry is well adapted for general use, and is a tonic which may be safely employed by those suffering from a weak digestion.
"STEVENSON MACADAM,
F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c."
Our representatives in China can supply this charming and delicate wine at $9 per Case.
1334] CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 p.m. every half hour.
4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
10.40 a.m.; 12 to 1.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour
4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour
9, 10, 10.30, and 11 p.m.
Special CARS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the Office.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [1618

義生怡
YEE SUNG & Co.
COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.
Address:—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & Co.,
No. 63 PRAYA. [652

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1888. [1650

TO BE LET.

TO LET,
With Possession from the 1st November next.

CORNER HOUSE No. 145, WANCHAI ROAD. Terms moderate. Gas and water laid on.
Apply to E. J. M.,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [2021

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises in ICE HOUSE LANE belonging to the HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., suitable for OFFICES, Possession on 1st October next.
Apply to the MANAGER at the DEPOT, or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1804

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS," MAGAZINE GAP, a SPACIOUS FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Outhouse; excellent view. Expected to be ready 1st August next.
Apply to F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [1397

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

DUNNOTTAR—FURNISHED. From 1st October to 1st April.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1889. [1966

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1888. [131

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1384

NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS TO BE LET with Immediate Possession.
Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [1160

TO BROKERS AND OTHERS.

THREE ROOMS TO BE LET in Victoria Buildings, on GROUND FLOOR and with separate entrances, at $45 a month each.
Apply to ARTHUR B. RODYK,
2, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. [1798

TO BE LET.

"BELMONT," No. 5, CASTLE ROAD.
Apply to No. 14 CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [1634

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
Rent $90 and Taxes.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1889. [212

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

NOS. 135 & 137, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. The Buildings are now, solidly built, and the 2nd & 3rd Floors are well ventilated European Quarters, containing 4 Large Rooms, Cook House and Bath Room each, and with Water laid on; and the Ground Floors are very suitable for an Aerated Water Manufactory, as the Back Yard has a constant supply of pure spring water flowing out of the rocks from the hill on the back.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1889. [1330

TO BE LET.

MAT HOUSE AT THE PEAK.
AN AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE.
A PORTION of "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE."
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOLUM; a delightful place for Pic-nics, week ends and off days.
BREEZY POINT, BONHAM ROAD, from 1st October.
Apply to SHARP & Co.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1889. [32

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
THE KWOON KWAN YEEN CUPS.
The 2nd Stage of the Second Competition will be Shot off next SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 2.45 P.M. commencing at 900 yards. Entries for this Stage close on Friday next, 27th instant, at 5 p.m. Entrance Fee 30 cents.
The Members are hereby notified that the *Range will not open* for practice on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 24th and 25th instant.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1889. [89

BOOKBINDING, by European methods, with the best materials, and under European supervision at THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Always pronounced equal to home work and prices very moderate.

MAN LOONG, of CANTON, has always on hand for Sale BEST PRESERVED MEAT, SOY, &c. Price moderate.
The undersigned is also entrusted with the Sale of PRESERVES, &c., of CHY LOONG CHOP.
MAN LOONG,
1767 Canton.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER
Has just added to his COLLECTION of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos. of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable in his Studio or at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.
IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of PHOTOS and VIEWS and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Opal.
INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes are executed on Moderate Terms.
STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. STAINFIELD, 55, Queen's Road East, has PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.
Good Accommodation, well furnished Rooms at a moderate rate.
Hongkong, 25th October, 1888. [51

LEUCHS' TRADE LISTS OF ALL COUNTRIES, in 36 VOLUMES.
NOW READY.
The New Editions of ENGLAND, COUNTIES, Vol. 17. SCOTLAND, IRELAND, WALES, and European Possessions. Vol 27a AMERICA, North, South, Central and West Indies, Vol. 30.
IN THE PRESS.
COLONIAL DIRECTORY of Africa, Asia, and Australasia, containing the Colonies of all Nations, and the Independent Empires and States, Vol. 29.
RUSSIA and POLAND, Vol. 24. ITALY, Vol. 26, and other volumes.
C. LEUCHS & Co.,
6, MONTAGUE PLACE, LITTLE BRITAIN,
LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1794.
(WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.)
GOOD AGENTS WANTED. [1369

Printed and Published by B. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.